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Peres, Rabin clash clouds Labour vote

By JOSHUA BRILLIANT
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Confronted by the contest between Chairman Shimon Peres and former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin, the Labour Party's rank and file will go to the polls today to elect the delegates to next month's party's convention which will choose one of the two them as the party's candidate to be prime minister.

Today's poll is clouded by a new revelation between Rabin and Haaretz stemming from a report last week in the French newspaper *L'Express*. (see story below). But the fund acrimonious climaxes intense campaigning in the 12 months by the two men during the 1980, a period months in party branches throughout the country.

Almost 1,000 party members — Hapoalim, the number ever — are expected to vote for the 2,861 delegates to the convention on December 17 and 18. They will choose from 8,000 candidates. Another 240 seats in the convention will be reserved for top party functionaries, such as members of the Knesset, the Histadrut Central Committee and the Leadership Bureau.

The Peres and Rabin camps expect the composition of the delegates to the convention to determine the vote for party leader. However, the outcome of today's vote will still make it difficult to determine the leanings of the delegates because of the manner in which the 8,000 candidates were selected. Any party member with 10 sponsors was eligible to be a candidate. As a result, many were selected on the basis of personal popularity in the branches, rather than because of their affinity for either Rabin or Peres.

Nevertheless, each camp has compiled lists of supporters in each branch. To help voters identify them, both groups published lists of telephone numbers and addresses and callers will be given the required names. Peres and Rabin supporters will also be outside most of the 1,045 polling stations to advise voters.

Rabin told a press conference here that public opinion polls show that the party's rank and file prefer him. Rabin's camp published advertisements calling upon voters "not to waste the opportunity" of winning the widest support Labour ever won in the Knesset elections. (See poll, page 2).

Peres' backers published advertisements quoting a public opinion poll which said that 54.6 per cent of the Israeli citizens prefer a Labour government headed by Peres. (In smaller print, the advertisements said the alternative presented to the interviewers were Peres and Prime Minister Menahem Begin).

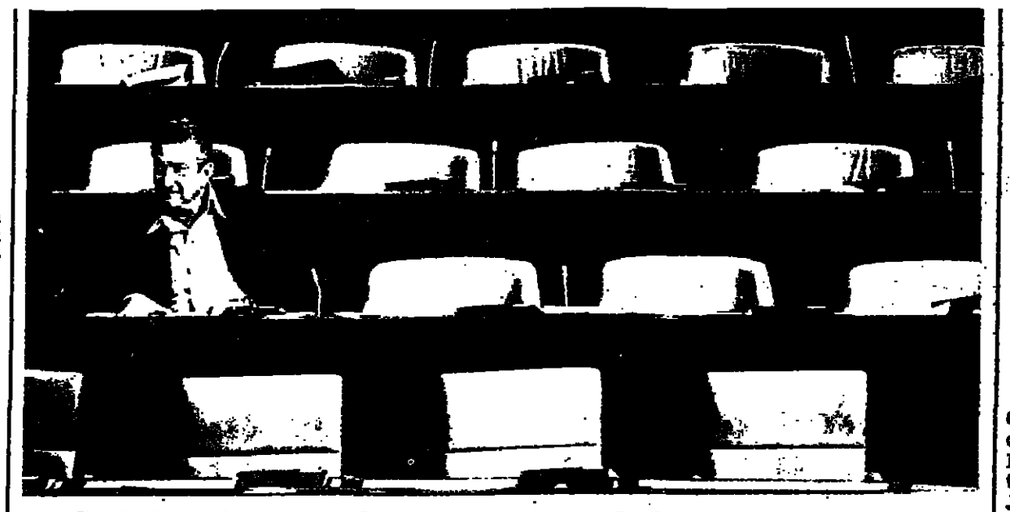
Observers believe the ideological differences are marginal. Peres, who had been relatively hawkish, is now dovish enough to have won Mapam's blessings. Rabin, who had expressed readiness to go to Gush Etzion with a visa is now hawkish enough for the former Ahdut Ha'avoda wing of the party.

The two contestants have been bitter rivals since the days when Peres served as defence minister in Rabin's government. At the last party convention, in February 1977, Rabin narrowly won the party's nomination for another term of office. He was supported by 1,445 members compared with 1,404 who voted for Peres. But he resigned after it was discovered that his

Meanwhile, Rabin has rejected the possibility of establishing a new *party with former defence minister* Ezer Weizman, who was ejected from Herut on Sunday. Weizman, in an interview last week, had mentioned Rabin as a possible partner.

Rabin told reporters that only after such a party is formed would he be able to assess — "but only assess" — its prospects. "I am a member of the Labour Party, operate within its framework and

(Continued on page 2, col. 1)



Despite having been drummed out of the Herut party on Sunday, Ezer Weizman MK sits in his usual seat in the Knesset yesterday but his former Herut colleagues were conspicuously absent. (Zoom 77)

Doctors lash autopsy changes

More than 1,000 doctors from all over Israel demonstrated in front of the Knesset yesterday against the proposed amendment to the Anatomy and Pathology Law. (The amendment was being discussed by a special Knesset committee late last night.)

Posters carried by the demonstrators stressed that the amendment, if passed, is tantamount to a death sentence for many sick people in Israel.

Among the demonstrators was Prof. Shaul Feldman, dean of the Hebrew University's Faculty of Medicine. He told his colleagues: "I regret that we are forced to be here instead of in our hospitals and laboratories. I view the amendment *with fear and trembling*. Medical science has progressed greatly during the past few years particularly thanks to research into anatomy and pathology. Pathology is one of the most important subjects we teach our students, and if this amendment is accepted, it will threaten the level of medicine in Israel."

Agudat Yisrael MKs Rabbi Menahem Porush and Shlomo Lorincz, *who met the doctors* were quickly surrounded by demonstrators, some of whom shouted, "You're murderers, you don't understand medicine, you're throwing dust into the public's eyes."

The MKs replied that the doctors did not understand the amendment which would not damage medicine in Israel. To this, some of the demonstrators retorted with some heat that the extreme Orthodox seek personal and secret solutions to their medical problems, such as operations in the U.S. and treatment by private doctors, which most Israelis cannot afford.

A group of MKs including Gideon Hausner, Akiva Nof, Charlie Biton, as well as Victor Shemtov, a former health minister, joined the demonstrators.

Dr. Ram Yishai, chairman of the Israel Medical Association, charged yesterday that during the past few years a group of fanatics has created an atmosphere that makes it impossible for people to agree to an autopsy. This atmosphere, Dr. Yishai said, "has already lowered the number of autopsies below the level guaranteeing a reasonable standard of medical practice. In many cases it is already impossible to know the cause of death with any certainty."

At the end of the demonstration outside the Knesset, the doctors agreed to present to the Israel Association a resolution stating, among others, that if the amendment is passed, doctors will stop signing death certificates because of inability to determine the cause of death, and that doctors would *exercise sanctions against MKs* and government ministers, such as giving them medical treatment in only two hospitals and only in emergencies. In this way, the resolution said, MKs and ministers would no longer be receiving special care which cushions them from the realities of medical care today. (Itim) (Picture — Page 2)

PLO, hardline states boycott Arab summit

Jerusalem Post Staff and Agencies

The Palestine Liberation Organization and four hard-line opponents of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty will not attend today's Arab summit in Jordan, official Syrian sources said in Damascus late yesterday.

The sources said the PLO, Syria, South Yemen, Libya and Algeria will not be represented in the summit in any way. Lebanon, which closely coordinates its positions with Syria, also announced it will not attend.

Seven Arab conservative heads of state and top envoys from three Arab countries arrived yesterday in Amman for the summit in defiance of Syrian calls for a boycott. Iraq's President Saddam Hussein came last night, and Saudi Arabia was expected to dispatch its strongman Crown Prince Fahd, to the Jordanian capital shortly before this morning's opening.

Reports said Amman was flooded last night by thousands of Jordanian security men.

A PLO executive committee meeting in Damascus announced its decision to boycott the summit shortly after official sources said President Hafez Assad would not attend.

The PLO decision could seriously damage plans by the moderate and conservative states of the Arab world to give King Hussein a mandate to negotiate peace in his hoped-for meeting with U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan next year.

In the absence of Syria and the PLO, area leaders "are not able to discuss the conflict with Israel nor Palestinian affairs," said Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul-Halim

(Continued on page 2, col. 5)

Greiver given week to demolish home

By MICHAL YUDELMAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

GEDERA. — The Greiver house will be demolished — by the end of the week — Attorney-General Yitzhak Zamir ruled yesterday, bringing to a close a five-year legal and political controversy that agitated the entire country. Gad Greiver today is to hand over the keys to his house to the Israel Lands Administration (ILA). But he intends to demonstrate outside the Knesset to protest the decision.

Zamir decided to give Greiver until the end of the week to dismantle his prefabricated 10-room villa, and promised that the ILA, which owns the land, will find Greiver an alternative lot. Greiver yesterday finished packing his family's furniture and belongings.

An air of heavy gloom and disappointment descended on Gedera — *whose residents are up in arms* over the Greiver house — when Zamir's decision was reported.

Meanwhile, the police and the ILA continue to plan a demolition operation. If Greiver does not — as now appears obvious — demolish the house himself this week, 1,500 policemen and border patrolmen, equipped with tractors, heavy equipment, accompanied by a guard force and a police helicopter, will move in to demolish the villa.

"We cannot have one law for the strong and another law for the weak," Zamir told reporters in Jerusalem yesterday evening. "If we spare the Greiver house, it will mean that the state's law is ineffective when it comes to the strong," he said.

Zamir explained that Greiver knowingly built his house on state land intended only for agriculture. If the house is not demolished, the whole area surrounding it will be built up in a short while, the attorney-general said. He maintained that local circles supporting Greiver consist of people who also want to build on their land.

Earlier yesterday Zamir met Haim Basok, Greiver's lawyer, and then appeared before a Knesset committee dealing with the affair to announce his decision. He also told the group, which was set up by the Interior and Law committees, that Prime Minister Menahem Begin had intervened last year to post-

(Continued on page 2, col. 6)



Firemen in Balvano clamber over rubble after the earthquake struck southern Italy on Sunday night. About 300 people were in the church when the roof collapsed. (UPI telephoto)

Italian quake toll 1,012

NAPLES. — Rescue teams who *have already uncovered* 1,012 bodies in the rubble left by the earthquake which hit southern Italy on Sunday and yesterday said last night they expected to find hundreds more.

The earthquake death toll is already the worst in Italy in 50 years. Big cities in the quake zone like Naples, Salerno and Avellino were ghostly places last night with frightened families camping outside.

The death toll shot up after it was learned than 300 people had been killed in the town of Sant'Angelo de Lombardi, in the province of Avellino, the officials added. At least 80 per cent of the town's buildings were reportedly wrecked.

Interior Ministry officials said that thousands of persons were injured in Italy's worst disaster since an earthquake killed 946 people and injured 3,700 in the northern region of Friuli in 1976.

Thousands were homeless after shivering through a foggy, freezing night away from their collapsed homes and buildings.

The quakes were felt from Sicily

(Continued on Page 4, Col 1)

Rabin, Peres lawyers to draft sworn statement

Peres asked to sign denial of part in *L'Express* story

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The lawyers of Yitzhak Rabin and Shimon Peres are due to meet today to agree on a sworn statement to be signed by Peres which will be used to help refute allegations in the French weekly *L'Express* that Rabin received money from Bezalel Mizrahi to pay the IL250,000 court fine levied on Rabin's wife Lea, in 1977, for maintaining an undeclared bank account in the U.S.

The sworn statement, demanded by Rabin, is designed to refute a *L'Express* charge that Peres has a copy of a cheque for IL250,000 provided by Mizrahi to pay the fine.

Rabin met yesterday with the Israel Newspaper Editors Committee to display all the relevant documents relating to the payment of the fine. The documents include a cheque to the Tel Aviv court signed by Lea Rabin for the sum of IL250,000, dated May 31, 1977, and the signed receipt. He also made available all his bank statements from April to October 1977, covering the period when he paid the fine and received the moneys that enabled him to do so.

Rabin told the editors that he received a IL70,000 loan from his wife's cousin, Uri Keliner, and a $10,000 loan from a personal friend, Norman Bernstein in the U.S., to enable him to pay the fine.

He received permission from the Treasury for receipt and repayment in foreign currency of the dollar loan.

Rabin said that he got hundreds of letters with offers of financial help to pay the loan from Israelis and from abroad. "I declined all such offers and returned all the money that was sent," he said. Furthermore, he did not know Bezalel Mizrahi, he said. He also denied that Aluf (res.) Rehavam Ze'evi ("Gandhi") had offered to raise the fine money for him.

"I am ashamed to have to provide all these details and documents," Rabin said. The burden of proof, he said, should be on *L'Express* to show evidence for its "malicious lie." Instead, he was compelled to provide explanations to counter the lies.

Rabin said his lawyer, Yitzhak Moritz, had sent a draft sworn statement to Peres last night which Peres would be asked to sign. It says he did not have a copy of the alleged cheque and that neither he nor any of his associates gave information about such a cheque to the French paper, as *L'Express* alleged.

Such a document, he said, was necessary to pursue the libel suit which he intends to press against *L'Express*. Only such a sworn affidavit, and not Peres' denials to the media, would have legal standing.

Rabin said he had no doubt that the background to the *L'Express* story was political. But he refused to dwell on who the sources of the story might be, referring only to the report as published.

Official calls for legalization of 'soft' drugs

By BENNY MORRIS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

The director of the Social Affairs Ministry corrective services division yesterday called for the legalization of hashish and marijuana as part of "a fresh approach to Israel's drug problem."

Speaking on the first day of a two-day symposium on drugs at the Hebrew University's Mount Scopus campus, Dr. Menahem Horowitz called for the law to make a distinction between "hard" and "soft" drugs.

Horowitz said that the police and the courts treat hashish smokers in the same way as they treat heroin addicts. The lack of such a distinction, he said, has only contributed to the increased use of drugs and to the increase of drug-linked crime.

Horowitz said that the police and society were caught in a vicious circle in which demand for drugs increases supplies. The police, in drug swoops, then cut supplies which in turn increases demand and the profits from drugs, making drug-peddling more attractive. The higher prices force drug users and addicts to turn to crime to finance their habit.

Horowitz last night proposed that the government "take the market away from the pushers and undercut them" by giving "proven addicts" drugs or drug substitutes in a controlled manner "freely" for symbolic fees."

Horowitz's proposal which implied that society rather than the police, deal with drug users and addicts (though not pushers), called for a regulation and licensing system for drug distribution to the public.

He said that drugs should not be given to minors except in special cases. (See Story — Page 3)

Schmidt: EC to act on Middle East peace

BONN (JTA). — West German *Chancellor Helmut Schmidt hinted* yesterday that the European Community (EC) will continue its Middle East initiative. But he did not specify whether this would occur at the summit meeting of the EC heads of government in Luxembourg on December 1 and 2, nor did he say what steps would be taken.

In a major political speech before the *Bundestag, Schmidt said that* West Germany, along with its EC partners, would do its utmost to help bring about a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East according to the principles laid down in the Venice EC declaration.

(Schmidt — page 4)

Polish labour unrest draws Soviet reaction

WARSAW. — Railway workers acting on the orders of the Solidarity free trade union movement shut down commuter lines in Warsaw and Gdansk for two hours yesterday in a dispute over wage negotiations, and the union threatened a four-hour stoppage today.

Meanwhile, workers in a large Warsaw plant walked out and Solidarity leaders spoke of an escalation of strikes to protest the arrest of a printer accused of betraying state secrets.

The railway dispute was greeted with unusually swift reaction in the Soviet Union yesterday when the Radio Moscow home service spoke of concern in Warsaw that an all-out railway strike could affect Poland's national defence interests. The broadcast was monitored in London by the BBC.

In Moscow, the government evening daily *Izvestia* printed a dispatch in a similar vein from the Tass Soviet news agency's Warsaw bureau.

A spokesman for the Solidarity chapter in Wroclaw, which was coordinating the two-hour warning strike, said the action was called to back demands for recognition of a Solidarity-negotiated pay package.

The move came after the failure of efforts to arrange a last-minute meeting with senior government officials. The union warned that if the strike does not produce a meeting, it will call a four-hour stoppage *along the same* lines today. So far, Solidarity has made no threat of a broader action.

The Polish National Railroad said the dispute began after a newspaper published on Wednesday two formulas for distributing some $6.3m. in wage increases.

The other strike, on the assembly line at the Ursus tractor factory in Warsaw, began at midday, shortly after the prosecutor-general's office rejected demands from Solidarity for the release of the printer, Jan Narozniak.

Jacek Knap, one of a four-man Solidarity delegation *from the* local Solidarity chapter that called on the prosecutor-general's office, said the printer was being held under charges of "copying materials dangerous for state security."

Union leaders told a press conference that the Ursus strike would continue until the printer, held under a 90-day detention order, was freed. They warned of a "landslide escalation" of industrial stoppages throughout the country.

TONIGHT AT 9 P.M.
Marty Isaacs, author of "Marty's Walking Tours in Biblical Jerusalem" will speak about King Hezekiah's Secret Water Tunnel.
Jerusalem Plaza Hotel, Rehov King George.
Admission Free

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THE WEATHER

Forecast: Fair to partly cloudy. In the south and over Sinai, partly cloudy with possibility of rain.

	Yesterday's Humidity	Yesterday's Min-Max	Today's Max
Jerusalem	45	7—17	18
Golan	32	8—16	17
Nahariya	48	9—21	22
Safad	38	7—14	15
Haifa Port	55	15—20	21
Tiberias	45	11—22	23
Nazareth	25	10—20	21
Afula	31	7—22	23
Samaria	39	10—19	20
Tel Aviv	39	11—20	21
B-G Airport	34	8—22	23
Jericho	33	10—24	25
Gaza	48	9—20	21
Beersheba	29	7—21	21
Eilat	36	12—22	22
Tira Straits	44	16—23	23

	MIN. C°	MIN. F°	MAX. C°	MAX. F°	
AMSTERDAM	9	48	12	54	Rain
BRUSSELS	7	44	16	60	Cloudy
BUENOS AIRES	9	33	22	71	Clear
CHICAGO	3	33	6	44	Clear
COPENHAGEN	8	45	13	55	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	6	43	13	55	Cloudy
GENEVA	2	36	7	45	Foggy
HELSINKI	-2	28	4	39	Clear
HONG KONG	19	66	24	75	Clear
JOHANNESBURG	12	54	20	68	Clear
LISBON	8	45	17	63	Cloudy
LONDON	13	55	16	61	Cloudy
MADRID	2	36	14	57	Clear
MONTREAL	-2	28	10	50	Cloudy
NEW YORK	3	38	11	52	Cloudy
OSLO	-2	28	8	46	Clear
PARIS	9	48	14	57	Sunny
RIO DE JANEIRO	21	70	37	98	Cloudy
SAO PAULO	19	67	27	81	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	8	46	10	50	Cloudy
TOKYO	11	52	14	57	Rain
TORONTO	7	45	11	52	Rain
VIENNA	1	34	17	63	Clear
ZURICH	6	32	12	54	Foggy

★ For the latest weather conditions, contact Swissair

SOCIAL & PERSONAL

Dr. Hans Krollman, minister of science of Hesse, and Mrs. Krollman yesterday visited the Hebrew University of Jerusalem where they were received by university President Avraham Harman.

Monroe Goldwater, active in JDC, 95

NEW YORK (JTA). — Monroe Goldwater, honorary vice-president of the Joint Distribution Committee, died on Friday, 10 days after observing his 95th birthday.

Goldwater was a law partner of the late Edward Flynn, one-time Democratic national chairman.

Goldwater became chairman of the JDC's reconstruction committee in 1947, helping survivors of the Holocaust. He was president of the United Jewish Appeal of greater New York for many years starting in 1944.

Friends established the Monroe Goldwater High School in Eilat.

LABOUR

(Continued from page One)

at the moment I have nothing to add," he said.

At yesterday's press conference, the former prime minister criticized the central elections committee for turning down his request to send observers to the polls. He complained that Peres and the committee rejected a proposal by Yitzhak Ben-Aharon that each ballot sheet be signed by two members of the election committee at each poll. These measures, he said, were designed to reduce the prospects of forgery.

But Rafi Edri, the committee's chairman, argued there was no need to insult the 7,000 party members on the elections committees. In many cases it was not clear who they supported, Edri claimed. Moreover, if committee members mark the sheets it would be possible to learn how each member voted.

Nevertheless, the central elections committee will send its own observers to polling stations in 16 towns, Edri said.

Some 14,000 Arab and Druse members of the party in 40 towns and villages will vote today for 130 delegates. Each 100 members will have one delegate.

Jerusalem Post Poll

Peres, Rabin clash will hurt Labour

By MARK SEGAL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — A large majority of the public believes that the contest for the leadership of the Labour Party between Chairman Shimon Peres and former premier Yitzhak Rabin will damage the party.

The latest *Jerusalem Post* poll, conducted among 1,302 adults by the Modi'in Ezrahi Applied Research Centre asked the following question: "In your opinion, will the leadership contest between Rabin and Peres cause harm to the Labour Party?" A total of 65.2 per cent said "yes," 27 per cent said "no," and 7.8 per cent were undecided.

In the October-November poll, Rabin continued to be the favourite for the premiership, ahead of Prime Minister Menahem Begin, while Ezer Weizman was the popular choice for his former post as defence minister. Abba Eban was the favourite for foreign minister. However, large segments of the public were unable to make up their minds about all four positions.

Who is most suited to be prime minister?

Name	Oct.-Nov.	Aug.-Sep.
Rabin	24.4	24.7
Begin	22.7	16.6
Peres	12.1	11.4
Navon	5.0	1.2
Weizman	2.7	3.5
Dayan	2.6	1.5
Sharon	—	0.9
Others	3.9	—
Undecided	26.6	40.2

Who is best suited to be foreign minister?

Name	Oct.-Nov.	Aug.-Sep.
Eban	25.3	20.2
Dayan	17.2	16.2
Shamir	12.0	6.8
Weizman	2.2	3.9
Peres	1.5	1.5
Rabin	1.5	2.2
Herzog	1.5	1.4
Tamir	—	1.4
Moda'i	—	0.8
Others	4.5	3.6
Undecided	34.3	42.0

Who is best suited to be defence minister?

Name	Oct.-Nov.	Aug.-Sep.
Weizman	28.4	22.8
Sharon	19.2	17.3
Dayan	7.1	5.4
Rabin	3.5	3.9
Bar-Lev	3.0	3.0
Peres	2.6	3.4
Begin	1.5	—
Gur	1.3	1.5
Shamir	—	0.5
Others	2.5	3.6
Undecided	30.8	38.6

Who is best suited to be finance minister?

Name	Oct.-Nov.	Aug.-Sep.
Hurvitz	29.4	27.4
Levinson	8.2	8.4
Ya'acobi	2.2	2.3
Ehrlich	1.5	—
Shavit	1.5	—
Others	5.0	4.4
Undecided	52.6	57.5

Labour MKs denounce shirker

Post Knesset Reporter

Labour MK Eliahu Speiser was universally denounced in his faction yesterday as a "shirker."

Speiser is the secretary of Labour's Tel Aviv district and the head of the Tel Aviv tax office which collects the dues for Kupat Holim, the Histadrut sick fund. He was recommended for a vacant seat on the Social Affairs Committee.

However, since he joined the Knesset three and a half years ago, he has been the only Alignment MK to consistently refuse to sit on any committee.

When Alignment chairman Moshe Shahal said he would write to Speiser asking him to take the vacant seat on the Social Affairs Committee, somebody joked, "You'll have to write him because you never see him."

A veteran faction secretary, Dalia Goren, said, "The last time I passed him a message about a seat on a committee, he laughed in my face."

Shoshana Arbeli said that Speiser was not suitable for the work done by the Social Affairs Committee. "If he's put on the committee, it will simply mean that the Alignment is one man short there."

Maccabi beats Hapoel

TEL AVIV. — Tel Aviv Maccabi beat Tel Aviv Hapoel 68-67 in a dramatic national league basketball game yesterday. Eight seconds before the end, Hapoel's Barry Leibovitz got the ball, passing it to Shmuel Nahmias. But Nahmias missed the basket two seconds before the close. Other results:

Afula Hapoel — Gan Shmuel Hapoel 73-68;
Hapoalil Haelyon Hapoel — Hapoel Holon 79-64;
Haifa Hapoel — Ramat Gan Maccabi 104-73;
Haifa Maccabi — Tel Aviv Elitzur 106-88.

BORDER CLASH. — Indian border guards fired more than 100 shots across the Indian-Bangladeshi border on Sunday, attacking Bangladeshi vehicles, farmers and customs officers. No casualties were reported. It was the third straight day of confrontation between border security forces of the two countries.

Born to Cheryl and Lior Mucznik

A SON

on November 23, 1980
at Tel Hashomer Hospital
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Cora and Morty Rabin

MAZEL TOV and BEST WISHES to
EDWARD R. SHOHAT
on the occasion of his BAR MITZVA
which took place on
Monday, November 24, 1980 (16 KISLEV, 5741)
at Kotel Hama'ravi, Jerusalem
1980 Chazak Mission Miami, Florida, U.S.A.



Dr. Ram Yishai, chairman of the Israel Medical Association, makes a point during yesterday's demonstration of doctors outside the Knesset against the amendment to the Anatomy and Pathology Law. (Zoom 77)

MKs close to accord on autopsies

Post Knesset Reporter

The special Knesset committee preparing the amendment to the Anatomy and Pathology Law — in line with orthodox demands — met late last night to try and finalize all the clauses in the amendment.

The night meeting — the second meeting of the day — was the result of a filibuster by the Alignment, which dragged out the debate on the final reading of the Guaranteed Income Law. (Story, this page)

The Alignment was annoyed at the coalition for not having agreed to postpone the entire handling of the Anatomy and Pathology Law until next week, since Labour is busy today with internal elections.

Yesterday morning the special committee preparing the amendment reached final agreement on the clause which requires that five hours notice must be given to relatives before an autopsy, not counting Sabbaths and holidays. The committee also finished the clauses specifying which relatives may object to an ordinary autopsy, and which to an autopsy designed to save human life (by transplants).

National Religious Party and Aguda leaders, preparing last night's meeting, reached provisional agreement that transplants of kidneys, corneas and skin constitute saving human life, within the text of the amendment, instead of within regulations to be gazetted by the minister after the bill becomes law.

They also agreed that the only case in which no objections whatsoever would be accepted from any relative, would be when autopsies were required after the outbreak of an epidemic or in time of "national danger." The reference here is to bacteriological warfare.

The Aguda and NRP leaders could still not agree however, on autopsies of deceased who died without any relatives whatsoever, to enable transplants which might save lives.

Whereas the Aguda is totally against permitting autopsies of deceased with no relatives, and want to empower the Hevra Kadisha (burial society) to lodge objections to such autopsies, the NRP held that such autopsies should be permitted.

If all the difficulties are ironed out, the Aguda and the NRP hope to hold the final reading of the amendment to the Anatomy and Pathology Law tomottow.

Aguda leader Menahem Porush plans to fly to New York on Thursday to explain the legislation to Aguda sympathizers there.

Meanwhile, the NRP-affiliated kibbutz movement, Hakibbutz Hadati, charged yesterday that the NRP Knesset faction had surrendered to the Aguda over the amendment, in a manner which flouts Halacha (rabbinical law) and contradicts the judgements of previous chief rabbis and scholars.

Mordechai Hayut, secretary of the movement, wrote faction chairman Yehuda Ben-Meir, and said that the amendment which the faction had negotiated with the Aguda, placed the rights of the individual and his relatives above the consideration of saving human lives.

Although the NRP was pretending it was motivated by religious considerations, Hayut wrote, it was in fact giving in to Aguda pressure. It had turned its back on the principle of *pikuah nefesh* (saving life) which was the most basic of all Halachic fundamentals, he wrote.

Hayut recalled that the coalition agreement which the NRP signed with the Alignment in 1966, made it possible for organs to be taken from the dead in order to save lives, while ensuring that all necessary care was taken in the decision, and all necessary respect paid to the dignity of the dead.

He demanded that the NRP speak up for Halachic principles, in the spirit of Judaism, and not let itself be dragged into a policy which went counter to the party's traditional course.

Knesset passes income bill after Alignment filibuster

Post Knesset Reporter

"Israeli social historians will remember the Ninth Knesset for two fundamental laws: the Nursing Insurance Law and the Guaranteed Income Law" said Labour and Social Affairs Minister Israel Katz last night after the Guaranteed Income Bill was passed into law by a vote of 36-0.

The vote took place after a five-hour filibuster by Alignment speakers Shoshana Arbeli, Yeruham Meshel, and Ze'ev Katz. The Alignment and Ahva Factions abstained.

The Alignment's marathon speeches during the second reading, defending its proposed amendments, were not designed to block passage of the Guaranteed Income Bill, but to sabotage the meeting of the joint committee dealing with the amendment to the Anatomy and Pathology Law, scheduled to take place immediately after the Knesset session ended.

That meeting did take place, but it was then almost 10 p.m.

The Guaranteed Income Law recognizes two categories of persons eligible for benefits:

- Persons who need temporary assistance because they are expected to return to work shortly; these will be entitled to a monthly benefit ranging from 20 per cent of the average wage in the economy for a single person to 40 per cent for a couple with two or more children;
- Persons who need permanent assistance; their monthly benefit will range from 25 per cent of the average wage for an individual to 47.5 per cent of the wage for a widow or a couple with two or more children.

Katz said that the National Insurance Institute would now be responsible for carrying out the law, rather than a number of governmental bodies.

This change, he said, would enable the NII to make maximum use of its experience in paying benefits to hundreds of thousands of elderly persons, dependent survivors, invalids, and widows.

He added that social workers and rehabilitation workers who previously had to search for money for their clients will now be able to devote their time to giving "efficient and professional rehabilitory care."

TA to get 150 beat patrolmen next year

By SHLOMO MAOZ
and YORAM BAR
Jerusalem Post Reporters

The Tirosh plan for reorganizing the police force will be implemented on a partial, experimental basis during the coming year, with IS11m. allocated by the Treasury for this purpose. The police had requested IS250m.

The main part of the experimental programme will be to post 150 policemen on foot-patrol beats in the Tel Aviv area.

Inspector-General Rav Nitzav Herzl Shafir has stressed the importance of the beat patrolman in boosting the public's confidence in the police and in gathering intelligence.

The Treasury also made a special allocation to purchase 15 vehicles, subject to the final approval by the Knesset Finance Committee. Police officers said that about half of the police's vehicles are just about broken down and that if they belonged to civilians they would be taken off the road.

The allocation cannot make up for the shortage of vehicles, police said.

Other parts of the Tirosh plan approved for the coming year are: a new Border Police unit, a school for physical fitness training, sophisticated equipment for the anti-terror unit, and an extra 22 positions for guarding the Egyptian embassy in Tel Aviv.

Police sources said that another IS160m. is still needed for the current budget year and that the allocation for Tirosh is not enough. There is not enough money today, for instance, to buy fuel for police vehicles or to send mail.

The Treasury also allocated IS56m. to the police to cover cost increases and IS2m. for 87 security guards for the 29 Galilee lookout points.

Kreisky blasts W. Bank settlements

STOCKHOLM (Reuter). — Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky yesterday compared Israeli settlement of what he called Arab land with the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, according to an interview with the Swedish news agency T.T.

"The democratic world should protest Israeli settlements in Arab territory with the same strength as it protested against the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan," he said.

MIZRACHI WOMEN. — "We Care" will be the theme of the American Mizrachi Women in Israel's annual conference to be held tomorrow in Beit Tzeirot Mizrachi in Tel Aviv.

ARAB SUMMIT

(Continued from page One)

Khaddam, who shuttled between Tripoli, Libya, and Algeria to cement the boycott plans.

Syria had requested postponement of the Amman summit arguing the "deep divisions" in the Arab world created by the Iraq-Iran war made a successful summit impossible.

The PLO and the four other hardliners have generally sympathized with Iran in the 64-day war, and other Arab states have silently supported Iraq.

The official PLO statement expressed disappointment that the pre-summit foreign ministers' conference ignored Arafat's efforts to delay the summit 15 days to allow Arafat, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia to settle inter-Arab disputes.

The Sultan of Omar, Qaboos Bin Said, and Somalia's President Siad Barre were the first leaders to arrive in Amman, Jordanian officials said. King Hussein greeted arriving leaders at Amman's international airport, which has been closed to commercial air traffic until the summit ends on Thursday.

The determination of participants to forge ahead with the scheduled 11th pan-Arab summit and the boycott by Syria and its allies signalled the emergence of the worst split in the Arab world in many years into a conservative bloc and a radical bloc. Saddam Hussein's presence indicated the formal incorporation of previously leftist Iraq into the conservative bloc which advocates an American rather than Soviet orientation in the Middle East.

The summit is expected to adopt a short-term political strategy to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict and to agree on a long-term economic policy that will shift the focus of Arab investment from the West to economic development programmes in the Middle East.

But the Persian Gulf war and the new American administration of President-elect Ronald Reagan are expected to dominate the behind-closed-doors talks.

Independent sources in Amman were quoted as suggesting that the summit will explore a "positive alternative" to the Camp David concept of the proposed autonomy for the West Bank and the Gaza Strip but without voicing further challenges to Egypt's peace treaty with Israel.

Instead, the Arabs will likely try to convince Reagan to abandon the Palestinian autonomy talks with Egypt and Israel in favour of trying to arrange a conference similar to the Geneva peace conference of 1973, which was attended by both the U.S. and the Soviet Union before it collapsed.

Israelis to attend trial of Gestapo official

By ERNIE MEYER
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A group of six Israeli observers left for Kiel, West Germany yesterday to attend the trial of Kurt Asche, one of the Gestapo officials responsible for the deportation of Belgian Jewry during World War II.

Between August 1942 and July 1944, Asche helped organize 28 transports, in which 25,257 Jews, including 5,093 children, were sent to Auschwitz. Most of the deportees were gassed soon after their arrival, and only 1,205 survived the war.

Two other Gestapo men were responsible for the Belgian deportations, Lt.Colonel Ernst Ehlers and Constantin Canaris, a relative of the famous German counter-intelligence Abwehr head, Admiral Canaris, who was executed following the 1944 attempt on Hitler's life.

However, Ehlers, 71, hanged himself six weeks ago when he was told he would be put on trial. Until his retirement a few years ago he had been a magistrate's court judge in Schleswig. Canaris, who is over 70, is not required to stand trial under German law because he is ill.

Each of the three accused have lived openly under their own names. Belgian Jews had made efforts since 1962 to prosecute them, but in 1974 the files were closed "for lack of evidence."

The trial tomorrow is the result of efforts by Serge and Beate Klarsfeld to unearth new evidence against the three. During his researches into the case of Kurt Lischka, who was convicted in Cologne earlier this year for his part in the deportation of French Jews, Serge Klarsfeld came across evidence against Asche, Ehlers and Canaris.

Klarsfeld hopes that the Kiel trial will follow the pattern established at Cologne. Court sessions are scheduled twice a week for four months to avoid a drawn-out trial. The Israelis travelled to Brussels first to join a contingent of about 150 Jews, who will take turns being present in the small courtroom where the trial will be held.

The group is headed by Miryam Meyuhas of Jerusalem, vice-chairman of the Beate Klarsfeld Committee. The others, with one exception, are either Holocaust survivors or the children of survivors.

CAL and Arkia may compete with El Al overseas routes

By SHLOMO MAOZ
Post Economic Reporter

The Transport Ministry is planning to grant CAL and Arkia licences to operate independent overseas routes, and a final decision will probably be made within a week, *The Jerusalem Post* has learned.

El Al, however, has not been informed of the plans.

The move comes as part of the government's efforts to implement the plan to revive El Al over the stiff opposition of the airline's employees to some of the steps involved.

Government sources claimed yesterday that the airline's losses this year will reach $100 million, after a $98 m. loss last year. This leaves the government no choice, according to Transport Ministry sources, but to renegotiate the El Al labour agreement, cutting and changing arrangements in the process.

Other government sources said that closing the company is a realistic option.

El Al, however, claims this year will be no more

El Al's managing Yitzhak Shander, said that letting CAL and Arkia to fly independents will only El Al's condition. Further believes that negotiations airline's employees progress.

The revitalization plan the recommendation McKinsey management firm, calls for firing giving up a 7.5 per cent crease, and making procedures more efficient.

16 Bir Zeit students held after clash with soldiers

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The military government will allow the Bir Zeit university on the West Bank to conduct classes today if students refrain from demonstrating, it was announced last night. Sixteen students were arrested yesterday during demonstrations marking the reopening of the school following the release of 12 other students by the security forces.

Soldiers were told to pay particular attention to demonstration-dispersal orders. These include using rubber bullets and tear gas and firing only when there is serious danger — first warning shots in the air and then at the legs of the rioters — security forces said last night. The instruction follows contravention of these orders during the past few weeks, they said.

The military government had thought that the release of 12 members of the Bir Zeit student committee on Sunday night, after their arrest for organizing "Palestine Week" two weeks ago, would serve to calm the students. But at 11 a.m. hundreds of students congregated outside the college, set up road blocks and threw stones at security forces stationed college.

IDF soldiers were bro school and used rubber tear gas to disperse the tion. The students retu college building. Sever shots were fired, and the injuries.

The army blocked th Bir Zeit and journalist allowed into the town.

Later in the day th were allowed out of the put on buses. Every left the grounds had himself to the soldiers

In Bethlehem stude Catholic University was A group of them set out centre to demonstrate. met by roadblocks at f to the town but 40 manag the Bethlehem mu building, where they sta for several hours.

There were reports of rest in Hebron as we Jerusalem school child tires on the road be Damascus Gate and the fice. They dispersed q the arrival of police an

GREIVER GIVEN WEEK

(Continued from page One)

pone the demolition of the house that was scheduled for last October. Begin changed his mind after Zamir explained the legal aspects of the case to him, the attorney-general said.

But the attempt to demolish the house, valued at over IS1 million, failed last year when Gedera residents blocked access to the villa with heavy tractors and with their own bodies. The ILA had the Greivers sign a commitment to demolish the house within 95 days, but they continued to live there.

Greiver has said that he began building his house in May 1975, two months after obtaining a building permit from the local planning and construction committee. He maintained that the purchase for the land allows the of a house.

But on October 22 Rehovot Magistrates that Greiver was buildi permit. The court fine agreed to postpone de of 19, which the almost completed months.

A July 1976 civil suit of Israel against th resulted in an order t the house at their own return the land to the I Aviv District Court Greivers' appeal, and Court even denied them appeal before it. Demol for October 28, 1979.

A book of condolence will be open for the late

Right Honourable JULES LEGER

Former Governor General of Canada

at the Canadian Embassy,
220 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv
November 25, 26 and 27 from 8 a.m. — 4 p.

We mourn the loss of our beloved

HANNA FRIEDLANDER-ORLOFF

She bequeathed her body to science.

Her son and daughter-in-law — David and
Her grandchildren — Eyal and Noga
and the family

Shiva at the deceased's house, 36 Oran Street, Ra Haifa. Tel. 04-244952, 04-253343.

On the first anniversary of the passing of our belo

SIGMUND DULBERG

a memorial service and the tombstone unveiling cer will be held on Thursday, November 27, 1980 at 3.00 the Kiryat Shaul cemetery, Tel Aviv.

Heidy — wife
Mariana and Fritz — daughter and son-

Hadassah, the Women's Zionist Organization of Amer
Hadassah Council in Israel
Hadassah Medical Organization
Hadassah Israel Education Services
share the grief of their dear colleague

Marian Lewin-Epstein

on the loss of her beloved brother

ABRAHAM STORMWIND

and offer sincerest condolences to the bereaved family

On the first anniversary of the passing of
our dear

ROSE ETTINGER ז"ל

we shall visit her grave on the Mount of Olives on Th November 27, 1980 (19 Kislev, 5741).
Departure from the home of deceased, 14 Rehov Hanassi, Jer at 2 p.m.

Family and

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New contraceptive seen in cannabis

By BENNY MORRIS
Jerusalem Post Reporter

A chemical agent in hashish and marijuana tends to suppress ovulation, which means that pregnancy is prevented. This discovery may open up the prospect of developing a new oral contraceptive.

A paper on this subject was presented yesterday by Dr. Dan Ayalon of the Weizmann Institute at Ichilov Hospital on the first day of the first national symposium on drugs being held on the Hebrew University's Mount Scopus campus.

Ayalon told dozens of social workers, psychologists, police officers, academics and physicians that his recent experiments with rats have demonstrated that ovulation has almost consistently been inhibited when the rats were injected with Tetra hydrocannabinol (THC).

He reported that THC was found to inhibit ovulation when injected into the central nervous system, by suppressing the flow of hormones which stimulate ovulation. It was also found that THC also inhibited ovulation when injected directly into the womb membrane.

The University's rector, Prof. Rafael Mechoulam, who chaired the session and who himself has conducted research into the medical properties of cannabis, said that Ayalon's research points to possible detrimental effects of hashish and marijuana use on the hormonal and reproductive systems. (Both hashish and marijuana are derived from the cannabis plant.)

But he added that "on the other hand, cannabis may one day furnish the basis of a new oral contraceptive, to judge by recent research on THC."

Other papers given at the conference dealt with the use of hashish and marijuana to ease and sometimes suppress pain and vomiting in cases where more conventional addictive drugs, such as morphine, have lost their potency after protracted use.

THC is already used in the western world as a suppressant of vomiting among cancer patients receiving chemotherapy and radiation treatment.



Two employees of the Haifa Municipal Zoo, Hanan Axelal and Meira Hevel, handle a boa recently acquired from abroad. The snake is more than two metres long and weighs about 50 kilograms. (Tauber IPPA)

WIZO chooses leaders at conference end

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Raya Jaglom was unanimously re-elected president of World WIZO at yesterday's closing session of the organization's 18th conference. The conference also re-elected Ruth Isaacson as chairman of the World WIZO Board and chose a 24-member executive.

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Inquiry into hospital deaths notes problems of storage

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Shortcomings in Beilinson Hospital's storage and the general handling of medicaments were reported by the special Health Ministry commission investigating the death of two patients at the hospital on November 11.

The commission established officially that the deaths of Yosef Shimelman, 47, of Kibbutz Ein Zurim, and Natan Staronta, 39, of Rishon Lezion, was caused by their drinking highly poisonous formalin. Formalin is a formaldehyde solution commonly used in the hospital as a disinfectant.

The commission is still investigating other circumstances of the deaths of the two men who were undergoing routine tests for diabetes.

In the course of a sugar-tolerance test, a nurse gave the men 100 grams of sugar and lemon juice dissolved in formalin instead of in water.

Because of the shortcomings in the hospital's storage and general handling of medicaments, the commission found, there was confusion between drugs intended for external use only and those which may be imbibed, and between drugs and other materials.

As a result, the ministry's director-general has instructed the head of its hospital services to issue directives for:

- Ordering each hospital department to store its drugs separately from those of other departments.
- Forbidding the storage — even temporary — of non-drug chemicals even in the same room in which drugs are stored.
- Requiring all poisonous material to have the standard, clear marking on the container.

Sources in Kupat Holim, which operates the hospital, said the ministry report would be studied as soon as it is received, but that they would make no decisions until their own internal investigation into the deaths has been completed.

The police are also conducting a separate investigation in the case.

Sharon: Same cost to move settlers *en bloc*

By ASHER WALLFISH
Post Knesset Reporter

Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon said yesterday that the transfer of the Sinai settlers from their present locations to new homes and farms on an organized basis would have cost the same as the IS1,100 million which the government envisages today as their cash compensation.

However, Sharon said, the settlers turned down an offer to be moved *en bloc* to the Besor region in southern Israel.

He said they demanded to be moved to areas like Nitzanim, Yamit and Michmoret, where there was a great shortage of free land.

Sharon yesterday briefed the Likud Knesset faction on the compensation arrangements for the 350 settler families *who must move before spring 1982* under the terms of Israel's peace treaty with Egypt.

The minister said: "The settlers are not peace hostages, and not peace profiteers either. A family getting compensation and buying a house and farm on an existing moshav will have to invest all its compensation, and still not manage to attain the same conditions or the same income."

Sharon said that families from Moshav Ugda in Sinai, planning to move to Moshav Lachish near Kiryat Gat, would have to pay as much as IS1.5m. to IS1.8m. for their new homes and farms, which would be of a lower standard.

Meir Ben-Meir, the director-general of the Agriculture Ministry, said the compensation for the Sinai settlers was not only calculated for their house and farm, but also for their investments, their expected loss of income in 1981-82, and their "distress" over relocation.

Ben-Meir said that the settlers would get a smaller net sum than their compensation figure because their debts would first be deducted.

Asked by one MK whether the settlers would have to pay income tax on their compensation, Sharon said the committee of ministers was discussing this. He said there was a suggestion that tax be deducted from that part of the compensation covering the lost income of 1981-82, when the settlers will not be able to plant or harvest.

At the Alignment Knesset faction, where compensation to the Sinai settlers was also discussed, Yosef Sarid (Labour) said that although the settlers and the Negev Beduin were both paying the price of peace and being relocated, one Jewish family was apparently worth as much as 26 Beduin families — compensation-wise.

Amos Hadar, a Labour man from the Moshav Movement, said the Sinai settlers were getting money which not they, but the state, had invested in their homes and farms.

After nearly two hours, the Alignment decided that when the compensation issue came up in the plenum or the Finance Committee, their representatives would criticize the government but not the settlers.

Farmers delay milk cutback

By YITZHAK OKED
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Dairy farmers decided yesterday once again to hold off their threatened cutback in milk production. The decision followed a day of talks between their representatives and officials of the Histadrut's Agricultural Centre and the Tnuva marketing cooperative.

The farmers are demanding a 17 per cent rise in the price they get for their milk to compensate them for their higher production costs, but the government is unwilling to give in to this demand, it is learned.

Tomorrow, the farmers are planning to meet at the headquarters here of the Agricultural Centre to protest against the government's refusal and to demand that their leaders take stronger measures to press their case against the government.

A Tnuva official explained to *The Jerusalem Post* that the farmers will cut down on dairy production only as a last resort.

"We do not want to wage our campaign against the government at the expense of the public, particularly babies and the aged who need milk," he said.

On October 14, the price the farmers receive for milk was increased to IS1.92 a litre. Since then, production costs have soared, especially the price of fodder which has gone up by 30 per cent. The farmers are therefore demanding IS1.96 a litre, retroactive to November 1.

The government has refused this demand and farmers claim they are losing more than IS1 million a day as a result.

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...x-soldiers offered tax benefits

Draft legislation providing tax benefits for discharged soldiers employed in industry was approved yesterday by the Ministerial Economic Committee.

The benefits would apply to a soldier discharged from compulsory or regular army service or from the Border Police during the period from April 1, 1980 to March 31, 1982. To qualify for the benefits, he would have to start work in an industrial firm within six months of his discharge.

The proposal is intended to ease the manpower shortage in industry and to make it more worthwhile for discharged soldiers now unemployed to take jobs they might not otherwise consider.

Influenza injection shortage 'temporary'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The shortage of influenza inoculations in Kupat Holim clinics is only temporary, and clinics that need more supplies will soon get them, Kupat Holim sources said yesterday.

Kupat Holim yesterday ordered all its pharmacies to honour prescriptions for the inoculation written by any Kupat Holim doctor.

Kupat Holim sells the shots for IS18 each. Private pharmacy prices range from IS31.60 (for French imports) to IS38 (for Swiss imports).

Accused wife-beater remanded during trial

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A man accused of beating and threatening his estranged wife was yesterday ordered held in custody until the end of his trial, to prevent their relationship from ending in murder.

The charge sheet against Moshe Mazuz, 40, of Tel Kabir, contained three accusations: harassing his wife and insulting a policeman at a home for battered women; beating her when he met her on the street; and entering her apartment in defiance of a court order and threatening her with a knife.

Ordering Mazuz held in custody, District Court Judge David Wallach said that battered women had a right to be protected and that there was no need to delay action till the affair ended in murder.

'Religious' sisters shirked army duty

TEL AVIV (Itim). — Twin sisters who avoided serving in the army by falsely declaring that they were religious were convicted yesterday of draft evasion, after it was established that they were seen hard at work refurbishing their home on the Sabbath.

Two private detectives hired by the Defence Ministry testified at the sisters' trial in the magistrates court that they had observed the sisters and their family working Saturdays on their flat, located at 6 Rehov Dinowitz, Petah Tikva.

One of the investigators presented a four-minute film of the two sisters working, and also of their father riding in a car. He claimed that it was taken on the Sabbath, and testified that he saw the sisters bringing sand from the yard into the house. They were wearing shorts, and working together with their sisters and father.

The second investigator, who came to the location on a different Saturday, confirmed the story.

Judge Arie Segalson, finding the sisters guilty, said, "This is not a traditionally observant family. An individual cannot argue that he firmly believes in the Torah and in its commandments while travelling on the Sabbath."

Sentence will be passed at a later date.

Off-duty soldier held for using weapon

NETANYA (Itim). — Military police are stumped over whether to press charges against a soldier suspected of firing his weapon while off-duty at two trespassing youths in a banana grove.

An army major passing by the scene of the incident at Moshav Nordia arrested the soldier and handed him over to the police.

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...srael to compete in junior tennis games

Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Israel is among the seven entries in the 10th Asian Junior Tennis Championships for players under the age of 19, which start tomorrow in Fukuoka, Japan. This will be Israel's third appearance in the competition, and the first since 1969.

The Israeli team is composed of Ilana Berger, Rakefet Binyamini, Avi Green and Steve Rosenberg, with Ronnie Sender as coach. Heading the contingent is local Tennis Association chairman Eli Ben-Tovim, who will be Israel's delegate at the annual general meeting of the 23-nation Asian Tennis Federation — *organizer of this five-day meet.*

Grenade explodes on Haifa rooftop

HAIFA. — A fragmentation grenade exploded last night on the roof of a house in Rehov Masada here, injuring no one but seriously damaging the house and shattering several windows in the neighbourhood.

Police spokesman Adi Gonen said the house belongs to a 30-year-old local resident with a long record of burglaries and drug deals. Police believe the grenade was thrown from the roof of a neighbouring house, and was probably a settling of accounts between criminals.

Officials pooh-pooh reports of contaminated fish

By YA'ACOV ARDON
Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — With one exception, there is no danger that fish reaching the markets from Haifa Bay are contaminated with mercury, according to Arieh Back, deputy director of the Oceanographic and Liminological Research Company which runs routine checks of the area.

But he admitted that these checks may be inadequate, due to insufficient funding.

He was reacting to an Israel Radio report yesterday that the mercury in the northern part of the bay had reached a danger level. The radio report quoted the government Environmental Protection Service. But Dr. Yuval Cohen of the service called the report "alarmist and groundless."

Last year the Health Ministry found all but one kind of fish from the bay fit for consumption. The exception was sargus, or saragus, which was found to contain an inadmissably high level of methyl-mercury.

Back said yesterday that the northern section of Haifa Bay has absorbed large amounts of mercury over the years. The mercury that reaches the sea through industrial waste is not itself toxic, he said. But bacterial action converts it into the methyl-mercury compound which is highly toxic and easily absorbed by living creatures.

"Strict and close monitoring is desirable but unfortunately we do not have the funds for it... Our routine checks have established that there is no danger to the fish that reach the market, with the exception of the saragus," he said.

The Frutarom company yesterday discounted as unfounded allegations that its plant was the source of the bay's mercury contamination.

Frutarom's deputy general manager, Yosef Gerzon, explained that after the plant's waste material was found to contain mercury two years ago, special equipment was installed to convert the mercury into a non-toxic compound.

Ad Vashem awarded Polish gov't medal

...Yad Vashem has been awarded a ...edal by the Polish government for ...e organization's research into ...imes committed by the Nazis dur... the Holocaust. The medal was ...esented to Yad Vashem chair... an Yitzhak Arad, who is now ...siting Poland at the head of a ...ur-man study team, a Yad ...ashem spokesman said in ...rusalem.

The spokesman added that ...tails have been worked out ...tween Yad Vashem and the ...olish authorities concerning the ...change of archive material and ...operation in research on Nazi ...imes.

IS600,000 spent on skiing site

Jerusalem Post Reporter

NEVEH ATIV. — An expenditure of IS600,000 has been made this year in developing the Hermon skiing site, according to Kobi Bukovza, site director.

Neveh Ativ has bought 250 pairs of skis for the season. The parking lot has been enlarged and retarred, with the area clearly marked. A special warming room has been built at the site entrance.

Friday's snow has thawed and only the peak known as the Syrian Hermon is still covered.

Grocer shot by unseen assailant

TEL AVIV (Itim). — A grocer who was wounded in the arm Sunday night by gunshots fired from outside his store at Moshav Kadima was yesterday released from Laniado Hospital after receiving treatment.

Rami Golani, 22, said he was unable to identify his assailants, who are still at large.

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Canadian Embassy, ...arkon Street, Tel Aviv ...6 and 27 from 8 a.m. – ...

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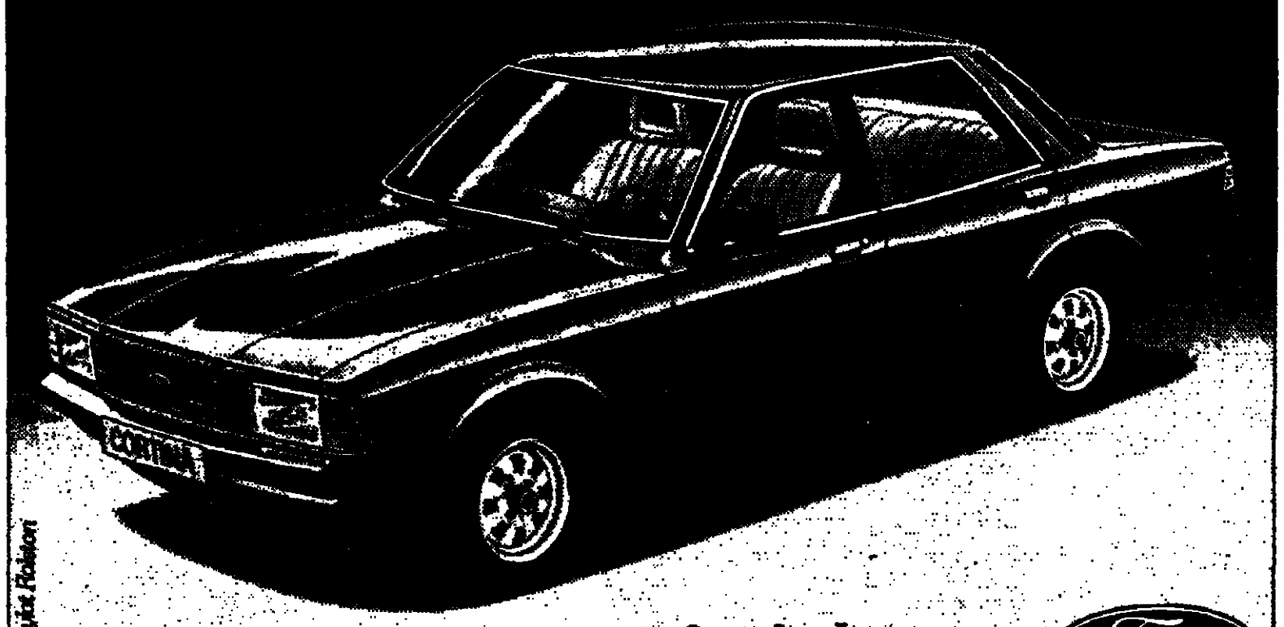
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Ayalon Ayalot Ralston

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Death toll climbs in Italian quakes

(Continued from page One)

to the Alps, but the hardest hit area was northeast of the Bay of Salerno.

Premier Arnaldo Forlani called an emergency cabinet meeting, which proclaimed "a day of national mourning," then flew south with Italian President Sandro Pertini to visit the most afflicted towns.

Pope John Paul II sent a telegram to the cardinal of Naples expressing his "shock" for the "unspeakable suffering" of the population, and named a special representative bishop to coordinate church relief efforts.

At least 80 tremors were reported after the first one at 1836 GMT Sunday which measured between 6.6 and 7.1 on the Richter scale.

Three convicts were killed in a riot and an attempted jailbreak by hundreds of prisoners as walls in Naples' top security prison crumbled. Police fired machineguns into the air and threw gas grenades to force the prisoners back.

One of the towns hit worst was Balvano, 100 kilometres east of Naples where the walls of the church of Santa Maria Assunta collapsed on an evening mass.

Firemen were able to save a two-year-old boy, still holding a toy car, from the church rubble. Next to him, his grandparents had been crushed to death.

Pescopagano, another poverty-stricken small town in the province of Avellino, was also hit hard. Local authorities said 70 bodies had been removed from the debris.

The mountainous area of Alta Irpinia, between Potenza and Avellino, was cut off from the rest of the country and hundreds of tiny towns and hamlets were reported to have suffered severe damage.

The government dispatched 10,000 army troops and 1,500 firemen to the area, ordered sleeper trains to move toward the areas for temporary housing, and sent 500 tents to be installed in soccer stadiums away from tottering buildings. Helicopters flew in blood plasma to the crowded hospitals, while local officials clamoured for bulldozers and cranes to expedite rescue operations.

The European Community was reported to have earmarked special emergency funds.

The League of Red Cross societies made available about $300,000 to the Italian Red Cross to purchase emergency relief supplies.

But rescue efforts were hampered by interrupted roads, electricity and telephone communications. Most businesses and all banks and schools were shut down for the day, while hundreds roamed the streets looking for relatives and friends. Dense fog covered much of the area.

"We have only our eyes left to cry," said the mayor of San Mango, a town of 1,800 practically razed to the ground in the province of Avellino. "My house, my car, everything is gone. There's no one left up there," the mayor told reporters.

Further south at Baronissi near Salerno, rescue teams dug out three children who had survived the collapse of their home from a pile of twisted iron and rubble. The rescuers were spurred on by the weak cries of a girl's voice asking for food.

In Naples, where an entire nine-storey building inhabited by 20 families collapsed, rescue-workers plucked a mother and daughter alive from the rubble 16 hours after the quake. But an entire family which had been celebrating a baptism with a party on the top floor was wiped out. (AP, Reuter).

The body of the archbishop of Frosinone, an archdiocese near Rome, was among those pulled from the wreckage of fallen buildings in Castelgrande near Potenza, church officials said. They said Monsignor Michele Federici, 69, died under the rubble of a villa he planned to convert for old people from his archdiocese.

Around the foot of Vesuvius, the volcano which dominates the Bay of Naples and last erupted in the 1940s, a giant flame shot into the air seconds after the earthquake, many people reported. But fire brigades yesterday morning established that the flames came from the electrical power station of San Valentino Torio which exploded during the quake.

26 plunge to death in the 'waterfall of youth'

JAKARTA (Reuter). — At least 26 people, most of them middle-aged women, plunged to their death in East Java Sunday in a scramble to reach a waterfall they believed had the power to restore their youth, the evening newspaper *Sinar Harapan* reported yesterday.

Thousands of people had gathered at Sedudo waterfall, some 1,500 metres up on the slope of an extinct volcano, 600 kilometres east of Jakarta. As they pushed and jostled down a steep, narrow path to the waterfall, more than two dozen fell 150 metres to their death.

Klan man alleged training cadets

HOUSTON, Texas (AP). — A Ku Klux Klan advisor and a convicted felon taught Explorer Scouts and Civil Air Patrol cadets how to strangle people, decapitate enemies with a machete and fire semi-automatic weapons at a paramilitary camp, the *Houston Chronicle* reported Sunday.

The *Chronicle* said in a copyright story that 12 to 30 Explorers and CAP cadets were instructed in guerrilla warfare tactics by Joe Bogart, a Klan adviser, and John Bryant, a convicted felon.

The cadets, aged 13 to 19, are members of the CAP unit at the Ellington Air Force Base. Explorers is a Boy Scout programme for teenagers.

Bryant was convicted in January of the illegal sale of automatic weapons, and under terms of his probated sentence is not permitted to handle guns. Bogart, a Klan member for two years, claimed that during his four years of service in the Marines he choked other Marines into unconsciousness in boot camp. But he said: "We didn't have the boys choke each other, we just showed them how to do it."

iuk

Fire strikes another Nevada casino

RENO, Nevada. — Fire broke out close to midnight on Sunday in a ground floor restaurant in a large casino in downtown Reno, forcing the 1,500 patrons to flee. Although no casualties were reported, the fire was a grim reminder of the MGM Grand Hotel fatal blaze some 48 hours earlier in Las Vegas, 600 kilometres to the southeast in this state.

The MGM Grand Hotel's chairman Fred Benninger told a news conference on Sunday that flames put an alarm system in the hotel out of action and there was no back-up system.

"But this might have been a blessing in disguise," he said, "because the alarm would have drawn a lot of guests into the hallways while it was safer in the rooms." He said a preliminary investigation showed large areas of the hotel were virtually undamaged.

Las Vegas' chief safety official revealed on Sunday that many hotels there do not meet the latest fire code requirements.

Meanwhile, it has been estimated that there should have been at least $1 million in cash on hand when fire swept through the hotel's casino, officials said on Sunday. But nobody was saying how much — if any — was missing.

Some money, witnesses say, was carried off by casino employees fleeing Friday's fire that killed 83 people and injured more than 500 others. Some employees turned money over to their supervisors. Others may not have been so honest. (AP, Reuter)

U.S. lashes Soviets on human rights

MADRID (AP). — The U.S. urged the Soviet Union yesterday to improve its record on human rights and stop playing "that scratchy old record" that such matters are strictly internal affairs.

In a speech at the 35-nation European Security Conference, Jerome Shestack, U.S. representative to the UN Commission on Human Rights, called human rights violations a "breeding ground of tension" that must be discussed internationally.

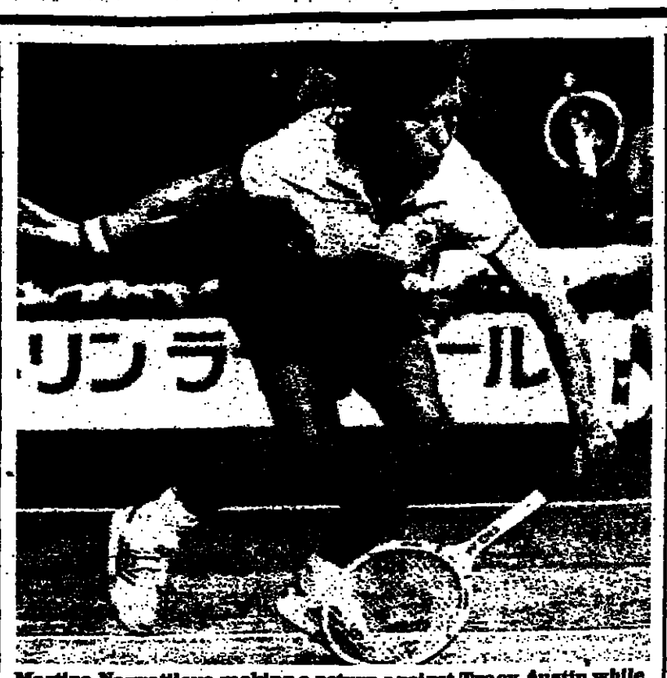
"Surely world events in recent years have dramatically demonstrated that massive human rights violations are not just internal matters, but affect peace and stability," Shestack said. "So let us put aside that scratchy old record," called The Ballad of Internal Affairs and get down to serious work."

The security conference is designed to review compliance with human rights and economic accords signed in Helsinki in 1975. It also could result in new proposals, but U.S. delegates have said that without a full review of Soviet actions in recent years, significant new agreements are unlikely.

The Soviet Union has asserted that many of the alleged violations — refusal to let Jews emigrate and the jailing of dissidents — are strictly internal matters.

Shestack called the Eastern European treatment of minorities "dismal," accused East Germany of restricting western journalists and decried the jamming of U.S., British and West German radio broadcasts into Eastern Europe.

"There are also most disturbing reports of voluminous anti-Semitic sentiments thinly disguised as anti-Zionism appearing in the Soviet press and media," he said.



Martina Navratilova making a return against Tracy Austin while winning by 6-4, 6-3 in the Tokyo Lion Ladies Cup tournament worth $100,000. (UPI telephoto)

NEWS IN BRIEF

Chinese rocket test

PEKING (Reuter). — China has conducted a 4,000-kilometre rocket test across the north of the country in its continuing programme to improve its missiles, diplomatic sources said yesterday. They said it was the fifth known missile test this year.

The latest shot took place on October 30 from a launching point in the northeastern province of Jilin to an impact area near Pishan on the southwestern edge of the Taklimakan desert.

Plan offered to end Eritrea-Ethiopia war

KHARTOUM (AP). — The secessionist Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front (EPLF) on Sunday announced a seven-point proposal for ending its armed struggle against the Ethiopian central government in Addis Ababa.

The proposal calls for a referendum in Eritrea — supervised by an international commission acceptable to both sides — on three options: full independence, federal link with Ethiopia or autonomy.

Exit official on trial

LONDON (AP). — The general secretary of Exit, the voluntary euthanasia organisation, went on trial yesterday on six counts relating to aiding and abetting suicide.

Nicholas Reed, 33, faced two charges of assisting people to commit suicide, and four charges, along with Exit member Mark Lyons, 69, of conspiring to aid in suicides.

Reed was released on £2,000 bail and his case was postponed until January.

Soweto shootout

JOHANNESBURG (AP). — A suspected guerrilla was killed and a child wounded during a shootout with police at a home in the black township of Soweto, the *Rand Daily Mail* said yesterday.

It reported that the incident happened on Friday morning, but that police requested it to withhold publication because of weekend follow-up operations.

The *Mail* quoted police as saying the 10-minute gun battle ended when the suspected guerrilla pulled out a Soviet-made grenade which exploded and killed him.

Assault in Salisbury

SALISBURY (AP). — Zimbabwe police are investigating allegations that Edgar Tekere, the cabinet minister charged with murder, assaulted the wife of a senator, a police spokesman confirmed yesterday.

Tekere, 43, who is minister of manpower, planning and development, is alleged to have assaulted Margaret Tangwena, wife of Senator Rekayi Tangwena, on Sunday afternoon. Mrs. Tangwena lodged a formal complaint with the police that the minister assaulted her. She was not badly hurt.

Iranians withdraw claim to jewels

GENEVA (Reuter). — Swiss authorities have lifted a seizure order on a pair of diamond ear-clips auctioned here earlier this month that Iran claimed had belonged to Farah Diba, widow of the former shah. The Iranians said in court that she had embezzled state funds during the shah's reign.

Student charged with killing PLO man

NICE (Reuter). — The alleged killer of the head of the military department of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Zuhair Mohsen, was extradited from Switzerland to France and charged during the weekend, the French police said yesterday.

Mohsen Jaroudi, a 23-year-old Lebanese student, was charged with the murder in Cannes on July 25, 1979, of Mohsen, who also headed the pro-Syrian Saiqa terrorist group, they said.

Jaroudi is accused of having participated in the shooting of Mohsen as the PLO leader returned from the Palm Beach casino to his luxury apartment in the Riviera resort. Mohsen was shot in the head with an eight-millimetre pistol by one of two attackers outside the apartment on La Croisette Promenade, one of the most expensive stretches of seafront in Europe.

The PLO delegation in Paris immediately blamed Israel for the attack, but French police thought inter-Arab rivalries might have been the cause. They arrested Jaroudi a few days after the attack, but released him for lack of sufficient evidence.

Jaroudi went to Switzerland, but a few weeks later the French police issued an international arrest warrant and Swiss police arrested him in Geneva on August 20, 1979. After intensive legal procedures, the Swiss authorities agreed to extradite Jaroudi to France provided he was not handed over to Syria or any other country.

A 'hell' of a holiday

Britons play war prisoners in German camp

WEYHILL, England (AP). — Forty Britons in World War II uniforms who paid £30 each to get inside were back outside the barbed wire yesterday after a weekend of watery soup and punishment drills watched over by guards, watchtowers and arc lights.

Camp Nightingale, revamped as a 1940 German camp for allied prisoners of war near this Hampshire county village, is Britain's latest offering in action holidays.

"I think we can proudly claim that we gave everyone absolute hell," said ex-army sergeant Bob Acraman, who dreamed up the idea. He played the German camp commandant for the two days and said he's planning more action holidays on the same lines.

The "prisoners," all men, included business executives, a plumber, a doctor, two real estate agents, a fireman and a teacher. Many belonged to the Battle Re-Enactment Association, whose members spend their spare time playing soldiers from all ages.

The camp, a collection of buildings used as a wartime isolation hospital, is normally run by Acraman, 41, as a civilian parachute training school.

But for the weekend its 1.82 metres high chain-link fence was topped by barbed wire and the six-acre site was ringed by specially built watchtowers and arc lights mounted on 12-metre gantries.

About 30 "German guards" in period uniforms were played by other British members of the association. They paid £10 for the privilege of putting the prisoners to work shifting rubble, and supervised interrogations, night-time headcount parades and body searches.

The "prisoners" got only porridge, stale bread and watery soup to eat throughout the two days.

As in real German prisoner of war camps such as Colditz Castle, many inmates tried to escape. Those caught during repeated breakout attempts while sirens wailed and flares lit the sky were put on punishment drills in pouring rain.

John Kenny, a 24-year-old technician wearing the uniform of a Royal Air Force officer said: "After the first escape attempt we were kept standing one and one-half hours outside in the rain. It was really tough to take, I can tell you."

Another "prisoner," Terry Williams, 28, said: "The food was disgusting but it was all worthwhile. I feel absolutely knackered (exhausted) but pleased I came."

Palme quits Gulf war area with no promise of ceasefi

BEIRUT (AP). — Iran claimed yesterday that 450 Iraqi troops were killed and 80 tanks "annihilated" in crushing a new Iraqi offensive against the key highway town of Susangerd in Iran's southwestern oil province of Khuzestan.

Iraq, conceding no loss to Iran, claimed its paratroopers pushed back counterattacking Iranian forces in the strategic highlands that command the main highway routes from Iran's western border to the Iraqi capital of Baghdad, killing 145 enemy troops.

UN special envoy Olof Palme wound up a week-long peace-exploring trip to Iran and Iraq without raising any hope for an early ceasefire in the war that has moved into its 10th week.

Susangerd's was the hardest-fought battle in Iran's counter-offensive in the three major theatres of the war. Iran claimed a total of 1,743 Iraqi troops killed during the first week of the counterattack that ended on Saturd[illegible] claimed 1,125 Iranian fatal[illegible]

Both Iran and Iraq helicopter gunship rai[illegible] other's positions in Ab[illegible] day. Iran said a large [illegible] Abadan refinery was [illegible] anew by Iraqi bombers Sunday.

The two sides also repor[illegible] combat in the northern se[illegible] 480-kilometre front, counterattacking Irania[illegible] been trying to wrest from [illegible] a string of strategic hill[illegible] foothills of the Zagros [illegible] range overlooking top[illegible] towns in western Iran.

On the diplomatic fron[illegible] Palme was scheduled to fly [illegible] York yesterday from an [illegible] near Baghdad.

He described his visit to B[illegible] as a success because he said [illegible] spent a total of six hours in a[illegible] meetings with President [illegible] Hussein and Deputy Premie[illegible] Aziz.

Schmidt: SALT must go o[illegible]

BONN. — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt strongly appealed yesterday for fresh efforts by the Soviet Union and the U.S. to curb strategic arms — a goal he said was shared by U.S. President-elect Ronald Reagan.

Schmidt, in a major policy speech to the Bonn parliament, said the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) between the two superpowers were of key significance for East-West disarmament, and Bonn gave its "emphatic support" to a continuation of the SALT process.

"I am happy to be able to tell the German Bundestag (parliament) after my conversation with Mr. Reagan that his thoughts point in the same direction," Schmidt said, adding that he "was impressed by the friendliness of the reception" when he met with Reagan in Washington last week.

The chancellor said that because of earlier talks with Frenc[illegible] dent Valery Giscard d'Est[illegible] British Prime Minister M[illegible] Thatcher, he had been able [illegible] Reagan in Washington la[illegible] fully briefed on the views [illegible] Germany's most importan[illegible] pean allies.

Schmidt's comments i[illegible] that he found Reagan comm[illegible] seeking arms curbs des[illegible] president-elect's known ob[illegible] to the SALT II accord sig[illegible] year.

Schmidt emphasized th[illegible] core of the Atlantic [illegible] remains the partnership [illegible] U.S." Stressing the impo[illegible] continuing the Helsinki [illegible] conference in Madrid, Schm[illegible] ported a French proposal [illegible] ment to include mea[illegible] creating more confidence [illegible] entire European continent, [illegible] launching of a European [illegible] conference.

Peking court questions 'gang' mem[illegible]

PEKING (AP). — Two compliant members of the radical Gang of Four went on trial yesterday to answer charges that they framed and persecuted their arch enemy — Deng Xiaoping, China's strongman and architect of its modernization.

An announcement by the Foreign Ministry said "gang" members Wang Hongwen, former party vice-chairman, and Yao Wenyuan, former Politburo member, were interrogated before about 600 persons. Their two lawyers were present.

The entire "gang," who prized revolution over modernization, are accused of denouncing the pragmatic vice-chairman Deng in 1974. They labelled him a "counter-revolutionary double-dealer," "a capitalist roader" and "representative of the compradore bourgeoisie."

They also face charges of framing and persecuting China[illegible] ed late premier Chou En-[illegible] according to the prosecution [illegible] to temper the excesses [illegible] Cultural Revolution.

Foreign observers said [illegible] Yao are standing trial first [illegible] the other two "gang" [illegible] Jiang Qing and Zhang C[illegible] are refusing to cooperate [illegible] fess. They are said to place [illegible] sibility for their actions at [illegible] of Mao himself.

Yao, 49, was a propagan[illegible] polemicist from Shangh[illegible] became a personal adviser [illegible] Qing and a member of [illegible] politburo of the party.

Wang, 45, was a Shanghai [illegible] worker with voci[illegible] revolutionary politics. He [illegible] known as the "rebel wor[illegible] "the helicopter" because [illegible] rapid rise to become vice-[illegible] of the party.

Senghor, Sadat end talks on Chad war

CAIRO (Reuter). — President Leopold Senghor of Senegal left Egypt yesterday after four days of talks with President Anwar Sadat which focused on the civil war in the central African state of Chad.

Sadat told reporters that the Senegalese leader had given him a message from French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing on the war but disclosed no details.

Senegal and Egypt have both condemned the presence of troops in Chad, called in dent Goukouni Oueddei to h[illegible] forces led by ousted [illegible] Minister Hissene Habre.

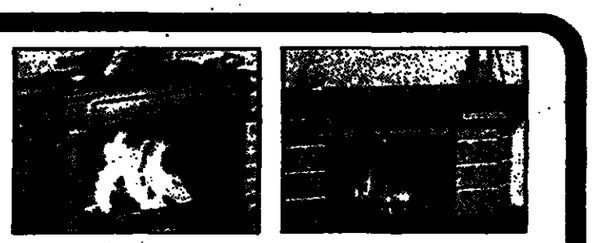
TEA. — Some 50 delegates tea-producing countries gat[illegible] Salisbury yesterday for a conference aimed at restri[illegible] ports and boosting the wor[illegible]

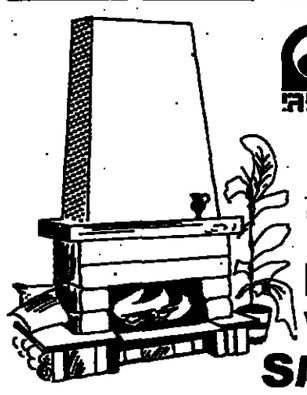
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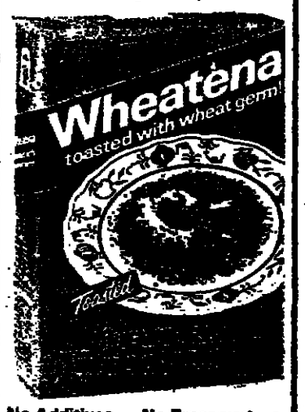


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The New York Times

WEEKLY REVIEW

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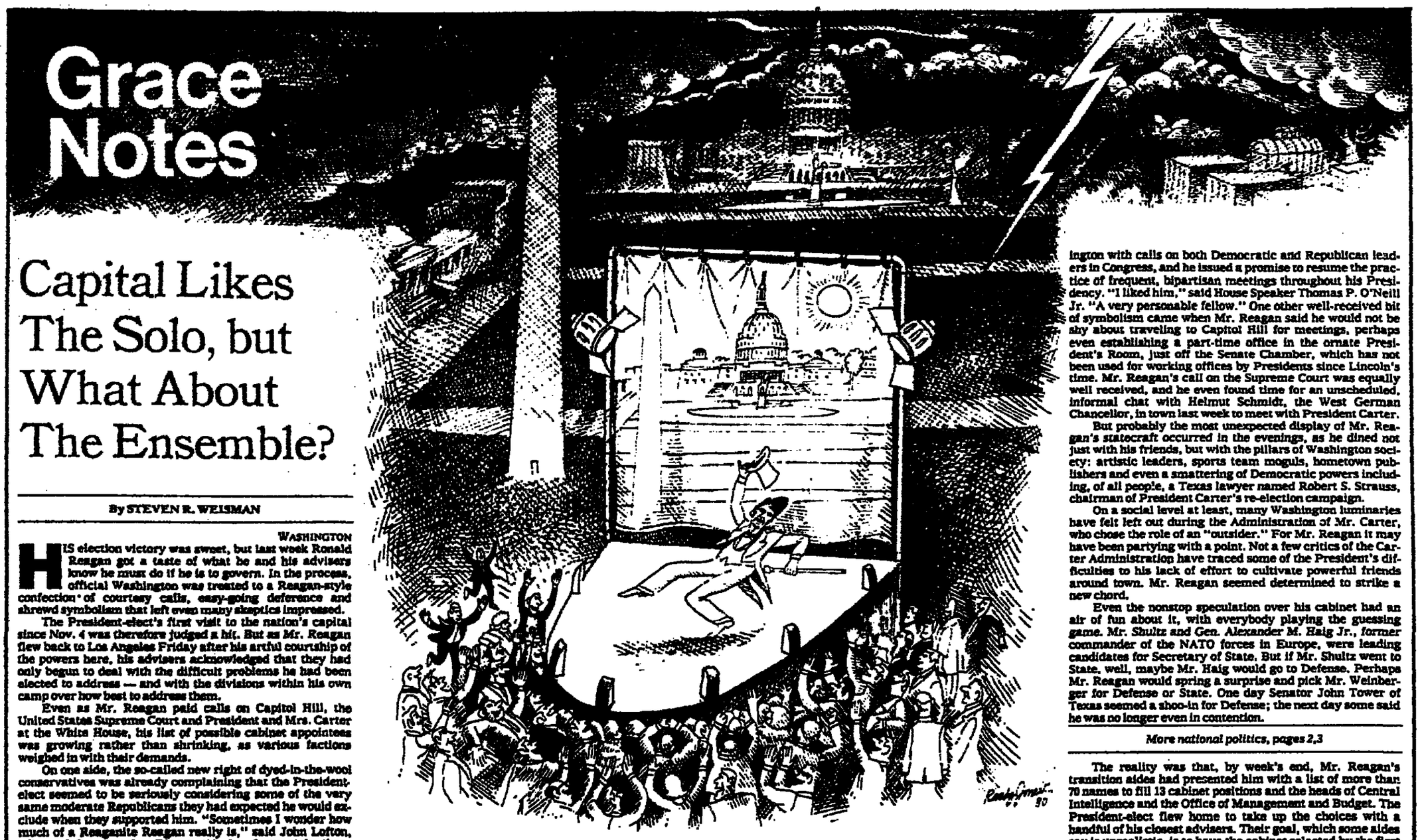
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Grace Notes



Capital Likes The Solo, but What About The Ensemble?

By STEVEN R. WEISMAN

WASHINGTON

HIS election victory was sweet, but last week Ronald Reagan got a taste of what he and his advisers know he must do if he is to govern. In the process, official Washington was treated to a Reagan-style confection of courtesy calls, easy-going deference and shrewd symbolism that left even many skeptics impressed.

The President-elect's first visit to the nation's capital since Nov. 4 was therefore judged a hit. But as Mr. Reagan flew back to Los Angeles Friday after his artful courtship of the powers here, his advisers acknowledged that they had only begun to deal with the difficult problems he had been elected to address — and with the divisions within his own camp over how best to address them.

Even as Mr. Reagan paid calls on Capitol Hill, the United States Supreme Court and President and Mrs. Carter at the White House, his list of possible cabinet appointees was growing rather than shrinking, as various factions weighed in with their demands.

On one side, the so-called new right of dyed-in-the-wool conservatives was already complaining that the President-elect seemed to be seriously considering some of the very same moderate Republicans they had expected he would exclude when they supported him. "Sometimes I wonder how much of a Reaganite Reagan really is," said John Lofton, editor of Conservative Digest. "And unfortunately those times are becoming more frequent." The most notable of the names the ultraconservatives found objectionable was George P. Shultz, former Treasury Secretary and now vice chairman of the Bechtel Corporation in San Francisco and a leading candidate for Secretary of State.

On the other side, moderate Republicans were voicing concern that Mr. Reagan might put too much emphasis on personal income tax cuts at the expense of tax breaks for business. Some Republican economists were known to be unhappy with the possibility that William E. Simon, the former Treasury Secretary, might get his old job back. Then there is unhappiness among some moderates on Mr. Reagan's foreign policy positions. Incoming Senate Foreign Relations Committee chairman Charles H. Percy, among others, is anxious to reopen dialogue with the Soviet Union on the SALT II treaty. The Senator was in Moscow last week, as the first official visitor from Washington since Election Day; he called the trip a first step in efforts to renegotiate the pact.

There were other potential disputes over the Federal budget, which Mr. Reagan and his advisers all agreed was "hemorrhaging" out of control, with the potential of driving the deficit up to new levels that economists fear could bring on even higher inflation. How to cut the budget was the problem handed a special task force headed by Caspar W. Weinberger, a longtime Reagan aide who once headed up the Federal Office of Management and Budget.

Congressional Republicans clearly have ideas of their own. "I think we're going to have some tradeoffs; "I don't think we can have a 10 percent tax cut, increase the military and balance the budget, said Senator Mark O. Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, prospective Appropriations Committee chairman and last week's lone holdout in an otherwise unanimous vote hiking defense spending.

For all the speculation about which domestic programs Mr. Reagan might want to cut — social welfare, mass transit, public service jobs — there were none of the stern warnings or impassioned outcries that used to greet even the slightest hint of cutbacks under Jimmy Carter. It was plain that special-interest groups and Democratic defenders of such programs were holding their fire for the duration of the Reagan honeymoon, or at least until Mr. Reagan came up with specific proposals that they could criticize.

What Mr. Reagan seems to have won with his adroit performance in Washington is time, and a healthy dose of good will. "It was a most successful week because we demonstrated a willingness to work cooperatively and harmoniously with all the power centers in Washington in a way they haven't seen in some past Presidents," declared Edwin Meese 3d, Mr. Reagan's transition director and a counselor with cabinet rank in the new administration.

To this end, the President-elect began his stay in Washington with calls on both Democratic and Republican leaders in Congress, and he issued a promise to resume the practice of frequent, bipartisan meetings throughout his Presidency. "I liked him," said House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. "A very personable fellow." One other well-received bit of symbolism came when Mr. Reagan said he would not be shy about traveling to Capitol Hill for meetings, perhaps even establishing a part-time office in the ornate President's Room, just off the Senate Chamber, which has not been used for working offices by Presidents since Lincoln's time. Mr. Reagan's call on the Supreme Court was equally well received, and he even found time for an unscheduled, informal chat with Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, in town last week to meet with President Carter.

But probably the most unexpected display of Mr. Reagan's statecraft occurred in the evenings, as he dined not just with his friends, but with the pillars of Washington society: artistic leaders, sports team moguls, hometown publishers and even a smattering of Democratic powers including, of all people, a Texas lawyer named Robert S. Strauss, chairman of President Carter's re-election campaign.

On a social level at least, many Washington luminaries have felt left out during the Administration of Mr. Carter, who chose the role of an "outsider." For Mr. Reagan it may have been partying with a point. Not a few critics of the Carter Administration have traced some of the President's difficulties to his lack of effort to cultivate powerful friends around town. Mr. Reagan seemed determined to strike a new chord.

Even the nonstop speculation over his cabinet had an air of fun about it, with everybody playing the guessing game. Mr. Shultz and Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., former commander of the NATO forces in Europe, were leading candidates for Secretary of State. But if Mr. Shultz went to State, well, maybe Mr. Haig would go to Defense. Perhaps Mr. Reagan would spring a surprise and pick Mr. Weinberger for Defense or State. One day Senator John Tower of Texas seemed a shoo-in for Defense; the next day some said he was no longer even in contention.

More national politics, pages 2,3

The reality was that, by week's end, Mr. Reagan's transition aides had presented him with a list of more than 70 names to fill 13 cabinet positions and the heads of Central Intelligence and the Office of Management and Budget. The President-elect flew home to take up the choices with a handful of his closest advisers. Their goal, which some aides say is unrealistic, is to have the cabinet selected by the first week of December and to have settled on perhaps 200 key appointees by Inauguration Day.

All in all, Mr. Reagan's visit recalled the fact that incoming chief executives tend to sound two distinct themes at the outset of their terms: First, a promise of a renewed sense of purpose and, second, a call for understanding that there may be difficult times ahead.

Last week, Mr. Reagan dwelled on the first message. The second may come soon after Jan. 20, when he begins revealing specifics, including what a number of experts feel will be a sharp reduction in programs that many people — including many who supported him this year — consider vital. The euphoria Mr. Reagan's procession through Washington generated last week is not likely to last even until then. Yesterday, in his routine Saturday morning press conference, Senate majority leader and soon to be minority leader Robert C. Byrd said that the President-elect had already begun to retreat from his campaign promises. He ought, Mr. Byrd continued, back off more.

Major News

In Summary

Congress Rushes To Judgments on Budget, Defense

For those looking beyond President-elect Reagan's amiable progress through the capital last week, the clatter of the 96th Congress's rush to adjournment also provided echoes of the future.

In the passage, finally, of a budget for the current fiscal year that hardly anyone thinks is anywhere near final, in the attachment to an appropriations bill of a rider that would limit the Government's ability to enforce busing, in the formation of a new Democratic group that conservatives happily call "the redneck caucus," even in a defeated motion that would have resurrected the President's impoundment powers, the tone was clear. There will be more defense spending, fewer social outlays and, probably, some significant Democratic defections to the Republican new wave.

The budget, which under rules Congress gave itself should have been set Sept. 15, was ultimately passed with little debate in the Senate and none in the House. Not much was needed. As reformulated in conference committee, the resolution establishes an overall spending ceiling of $632.4 billion, but allows Mr. Reagan and the incoming 97th Congress to readjust specific spending priorities.

One thing even the new administration's optimists know can't be completely readjusted is the deficit — even though nonmilitary spending has been cut by 1.4 percent. Inflation, making room for a $40 billion tax cut for next year and hiking defense outlays added up to $27.4 billion in the red. (Ever a holdout, Budget Committee chairman Ernest F. Hollings, with his usual flair, still calls the tax cut Mr. Reagan *is thought to still favor* "the Kemp-Roth-Mickey Mouse, give 'em a free lunch tax plan.")

Yes, $27.4 billion is less than 1980's $59 billion. But how hard it would be to bring the deficit down to zero, as Mr. Reagan says he will — even if social programs are not just cut but slashed — was demonstrated in Friday's defense vote. There was only one "nay," that of Mark O. Hatfield; presenting the new administration with the largest defense bill in history wouldn't give it the best opportunity "to get its fiscal house in order," said the Republican moderate and chairman to be of the Appropriations Committee. Seventy-three "yea's" approved a record $161 billion for defense. That is $3.5 billion more than the House had allowed for and $6.2 billion more than the Carter White House had asked for.

Other difficulties may come from the economy itself. While the Dow Jones industrial average finally celebrated itself over the symbolic 1,000 closing last week, the prime rate, which crucially affects economic growth, was rising too, to 17 percent at most banks by Friday. A Commerce Department report that permits for new housing contruction, also a harbinger of future strength and so of future Government revenues, plunged by 14.8 percent in October.

Meanwhile, the old Democratic order, fundamentally reversed in the Senate but holding on in the House, got a taste of its troubles ahead. On an early budget vote, 45 Democrats crossed the aisle to vote with the Republicans, some because they felt the spending ceilings were too high, others because they were upset by social spending cuts. Whether their reasoning was conservative or liberal, their voting wasn't party-line.

And the "rednecks" — more formally known as the Democratic Conservative Forum — took their case for more important committee assignments to House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. The group, organized before Election Day by then-freshman Charles W. Stenholm of Texas, numbers 33 Southerners and Southwesterners. Together with the 192 Republicans who will be seated in January, they make a majority.

Mao's Heirs, Mao's Widow

China began to glimpse the darkest corner in 31 years of Communist rule last week but the regime kept the closet closed on its leading skeleton, Mao Zedong. Behind prison-like bars that dramatized their status for the instruction of millions of television viewers, the Gang of Four and six other leading scapegoats for Mao's discredited Cultural Revolution went on trial in Peking before 35 judges and 800 invited guests from every part of China, including relatives of the revolution's victims.

Jiang Qing, Mao's 67-year-old widow, and her cohort were charged on 48 counts, notably driving party and state officials to their deaths, plotting a rebellion in Shanghai and an attempt to kill Mao. The indictment was short on high policy motives, but long on narrative that read like a tale of feudal Chinese court intrigue. Some high points:

- Miss Jiang was accused of sending fake Red Guards to seize embarrassing papers at the homes of Shanghai actors. The suggestion was that they documented old love affairs and her early failures as a bit-part actress. In another charge, she was quoted as ordering stepped-up interrogation of a professor "to squeeze out of him what we need before he dies."
- In Inner Mongolia, 16,222 people were said to have been framed and killed as members of a nonexistent People's Revolutionary Party.
- Plotters in Shanghai in 1971 planned to attack Mao's special train with flame-throwers, bazookas, aerial bombs and by dynamiting the Shuofang railroad bridge near Suzhou on the train's route.
- After Mao's death in 1976, leftists planned to mobilize 33,500 militiamen in Shanghai but were blocked when the army pre-empted key positions.

Miss Jiang entered the court, head held defiantly high, walking between pistol-packing matrons, but later she shed tears. Shown on television in a court appearance that seemed to have preceded the trial, she told a Government prosecutor, "I am sick. I may not be able to answer for myself." Several other defendants appeared enfeebled and disoriented.

Pendulum Misses Begin by Inches

Predictions of political demise were exaggerated, but not greatly, as Israel's Likud coalition squeaked to a three-vote victory last week in the latest of more than 20 confidence votes it has survived this year. Prime Minister Menachem Begin must call elections no later than next November; last week's close result suggested that he might be forced to do so sooner rather than later.

Shimon Peres, leader of the opposition Labor Party, which is well ahead in opinion surveys, promised to keep trying to oust Mr. Begin and to return to a planned economy to combat soaring inflation. But Finance Minister Yigael Hurwitz blamed 29 years of prior Labor rule for governmental flab. "Our budget is too heavy for the economy," he said. "We have to live within our means. I said I'd take unpopular action and I did."

Squeezed by one of the world's highest inflation rates — 138 percent — some Israelis are even complaining that "peace is a disaster," reported Ezer Weizman, the former Defense Minister, who strongly supports the peace efforts. He voted against the Government and said he planned to start a new political party. Former Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan charged that economic weakness threatened to undermine Israel's political independence. Rightist Moshe Shamir, another Begin defector, contended that the Government had "devalued everything, from money to Israel's most sacred principles."

Mr. Hurwitz conceded he was running behind in battles against inflation and unemployment but claimed success in expanding exports to pay for imported oil.

The Lid Fails to Hold

Israeli soldiers last week fired at the legs of stone-throwing students who were protesting the temporary closing of Bir Zeit University on the West Bank that prevented Palestine Week observances at the school.

"If somebody throws something, you don't know if it is a stone or a hand grenade," a military spokesman said.

But in Washington, the State Department warned that "the use of potentially lethal force to disperse unarmed demonstrators can lead to grave and far-reaching consequences." Several hundred students marched to protest the shootings; military sources said scores were arrested, but the protests didn't stop. "It is absurd to pretend that you can have Palestinians who have no national feeling," said Sari Nusseibeh, head of the Bir Zeit faculty association.

Arms vs. security in the Alliance

4

Schools Shalt Not, 2 Courts Reaffirm

Since the historic 1963 ruling that banned Bible-reading and prayer from the nation's public schools, the constitutional "wall of separation" between church and state, as a Federal appeals court in New York called it last week, has been under perpetual siege. On Monday, two decisions affirmed that it should stand.

The United States Supreme Court struck down a Kentucky law that required the posting of the Ten Commandments in every public school. And in New York, the appeals court barred a group of students at the upstate Guilderland High School from holding prayer meetings before classes on the school premises.

The Kentucky Legislature had tried to outwit a legal challenge by noting that the Commandments form "the fundamental legal code of Western civilization and the common law of the United States."

The Supreme Court, however, was not convinced that this made the Old Testament principles secular. Justice William H. Rehnquist, writing a dissenting opinion, commented that the principle of separation does not require "insulation." The suit against Kentucky was brought by a group that included a Quaker, a rabbi and a nonbeliever.

In the Guilderland case, Judge Irving R. Kaufman noted, "even the mere appearance of secular involvement in religious activities might indicate that the state has placed its imprimatur on a particular religious creed."

Efforts to reintroduce prayer or the teaching of religious material in public schools have been consistently overturned by the courts.

However, those who think that a bit of old-time religion is what America needs may get some help from President-elect Ronald Reagan, who has said that he is in favor of a constitutional amendment that would allow public schools to set aside time for prayer.

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The Nation

In Summary

All Acquitted In Greensboro's Day of Death

It had been widely believed that the six Ku Klux Klansmen and neo-Nazis on trial in Greensboro, N.C., would be found guilty of *something*. But last week, after a trial that lasted 23 weeks, an all white jury decided that the defendants had neither murdered five members of the Communist Workers Party in a street-fight last fall nor participated in a riot.

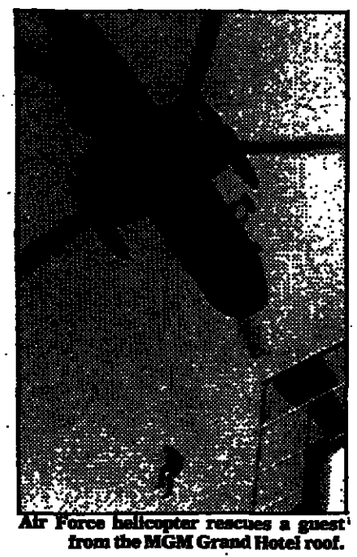
After the verdicts, students and blacks demonstrated in Greensboro and two other North Carolina towns. There were no reports of violence, which the authorities had feared would come with aquittals. There was, however, much resigned headshaking. "I think the verdict is tantamount to giving the Klan and the Nazis a license to kill," said Dr. George Simkins, president of the Greensboro Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The victims — four white men and a black women — were fatally wounded on Nov. 3, 1979, while they preparing a "Death to the Klan" rally. The prosecution contended that the defendants fired first, and attempted to buttress its case with selected television news footage. Defense lawyers claimed that other film clips showed their clients shooting in self-defense.

"We are absolutely overjoyed," declared Harold Covington, an officer of the National Socialist Party of America. "It shows we can beat the system on their own ground." In Washington, a spokesman for the Justice Department said the agency was reviewing the case "to see if there is anything we can do;" in Greensboro, the black United States Attorney said there probably wasn't. The Guilford County District Attorney said he expects to announce this week whether he'll continue with charges filed against eight other Klansmen and Nazis and six members or supporters of the Communist Workers Party.

Death From The Ground Up

It was the stuff of disaster films. Fire racing through the ground-floor gambling rooms of a sleek casino-hotel, one of the world's largest. Pit bosses running for their lives, cramming chips into their pockets. An elderly couple jumping to their deaths, holding hands. Hundreds of guests trapped in their rooms, beyond the reach of the longest fire department ladders. Another 1,000 on the roof, hoping to be picked up by helicopters.



Air Force helicopter rescues a guest from the MGM Grand Hotel roof.

More than than 80 of the 3,500 guests in Las Vegas's MGM Grand Hotel's are known to have died Friday, when a fire, perhaps begun in a kitchen, swept the lower two floors. Most of the deaths were from smoke inhalation on the 23 stories above. At least 500 were injured, many in the crush on fire stairs and hallways.

Only three floors had sprinkler systems; fire codes in effect when the hotel was built, seven years ago, didn't require any more. Building codes also permitted installation of a kind of indoor stairwell that was supposed to serve as a fire escape but, early Friday morning, according to one fire official, "acted as a chimney."

No alarm was sounded; investigators speculated that amplifying equipment might have been destroyed before the switch was thrown. "You were lulled into a false sense of security," said one guest. "There were no phone calls, no nothing."

A Reprieve for Boston Commuters

Keeping the wheels of Boston's mass-transit system rolling has become an increasingly taxing proposition. Massachusetts property taxes are among the highest in the land, in part because of the transit authority's reliance on the state and localities for much of its operating funds. In 1979, the Governor took temporary control of the authority when the local governments refused to bail it out.

Last week, the transit system ran out of money again. After the local governments again said no, and a special session of the state legislature refused to cough up $41 million to tide the authority over until Jan. 1, Gov. Edward J. King once again took control of the system under an emergency proclamation. Late in the week, a Superior Court judge ruled that Mr. King had acted in good faith but without legal authority; yesterday, the Supreme Judicial Court, the state's highest, decided that the takeover was not unconstitutional. The "T" can therefore keep on running while the crisis is being resolved.

Finding a cure for the chronic financial ills won't be easy. The ability of local governments to continue propping up the system, even if they were so inclined, will be sharply curtailed by the so-called Proposition 2½, approved Nov. 4, which puts a ceiling on property taxes. Critics maintain that the authority is long overdue for a reorganization at the top.

21st-Century Tonic For Social Security

Wage earners may already be wincing over January's Social Security tax increase. But that threshold of anticipated pain is low compared to the feelings of economic analysts and pension specialists who look ahead to the early-2000's, when more than a quarter of the population will be dependent on retirement income.

Last week, the President's Commission on Pension Policy delivered itself of its second set of recommendations on how to keep the Social Security system alive and well at least that long without taxing the participants unbearably. The panel proposed that the *eligible age for full benefits be gradu*ally increased to age 68, from the current 65, and that the early retirement age be set at 65, instead of 62.

No one born before 1944 would be affected and, the 10 commissioners say, the ratio of contributors to beneficiaries would increase to almost four to one, from the two to one that is currently projected for the year 2020.

Six months ago, the panel, which must publish its final report by February, gave qualified endorsement to extra tax breaks for workers who contribute to the system. Any changes in the Social Security system would require new legislation.

Caroline Rand Herron and Michael Wright

Read 'em and Drool

WASHINGTON — At 10 o'clock one morning last week, a truck pulled up to a Government Printing Office bookstore on Pennsylvania Avenue, a block from the White House, and dropped off 100 copies of an orange paperback entitled "Policy and Supporting Positions."

By 10:15 the book had sold out. Another shipment was delivered in midafternoon, and it too was snapped up in minutes. The same thing was happening at bookstores all over town. By the end of the day, 2,362 copies had been sold at $6 apiece.

Commonly called the "Plum Book," the paperback is about as big as the Atlantic City telephone directory and, in normal times, about as interesting. But these are not normal times, not with a new administration moving in. The "Plum Book" lists all of the approximately 5,000 Federal jobs that President-elect Ronald Reagan can fill by nomination or appointment.

The jobs range from Secretary of State ($69,630 a year) to commissioner, Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission (without compensation). They extend from the White House (chief of staff, $60,662.50) to New Caledonia in the South Pacific (United States representative, $50,112.50). There are dozens of chairmen (of the Alaska Native Claims Ad Hoc Appeals Board, $44,547), directors (of the Office of Alcohol Fuels, $52,750) and administrators (of the Federal Grain Inspection Service, $50,112.50).

There are also scores of special assistants (to the director of the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service, $18,585), confidential assistants (to the special assistant to the Secretary of Health and Human Services, $22,486), executive assistants (to the administrator for primary health care, $44,547), staff assistants (to the chairman of the Nuclear Safety Oversight Committee, $22,486) and just plain assistants (to the members of the Railroad Retirement Board, $44,547).

Four years ago, the Plum Book cost $2.90. Since then the price has more than doubled, according to the Government Printing Office, because of inflation.

—David E. Rosenbaum

Is It Constitutional to Thwart Policies by Stopping Funds?

New Strategies Sharpen Old Fight on Civil Rights

By STEVEN V. ROBERTS

WASHINGTON — When the Reagan transition team arrived at the Department of Education last week, department officials charged with enforcing school desegregation orders were not exactly glad to see Marvin Esch. In the 1970's, then-Representative Esch of Michigan was a leading foe of school busing.

The reaction in the department to Mr. Esch's arrival — fear — is precisely the reaction of many civil rights activists to the prospect of the Reagan Administration and a new Congress heavily influenced by conservative Republicans.

That new — and to civil rights advocates, ominous — strength was reflected last week when Congress passed legislation barring the Justice Department from using any of its money to pursue school busing cases. When he arrived to court the capital, President-elect Reagan endorsed the move. "I want everyone to understand that I am heart and soul in favor of the things that have been done under the name of civil rights, desegregation and so forth," Mr. Reagan declared. "I happen to believe, however, and have for a long time, and I think that a great many of the black leaders agree also, that busing has been a failure."

Obviously, the climate toward civil rights has cooled. The House and Senate Judiciary Committees, which deal with most legislation in the field, cannot even get enough members to fill their ranks. But there is considerable disagreement over what this change in the political weather means.

To liberals, the sky is falling, and falling fast. But to conservatives, the true feelings of the American people are finally being recognized in public policy. Senator Jesse Helms of North Carolina, during the floor debate on the busing bill last week, said: "Nobody wants to violate the Constitution, but this Senator and some others want to protect the rights of some innocent little children who have been used as pawns in a shell game. I think the American people spoke pretty clearly on November 4 and said, in effect, that enough was enough, and part of it was with respect to school busing."

Even Senator Lowell P. Weicker Jr., the liberal Republican from Connecticut who led the fight against the busing amendment (attached to the bill that appropriated $9 billion for the State, Justice and Commerce Departments) had to admit that Senator Helms's political judgment was probably correct. "This matter of equal rights no longer has any political sex appeal," Mr. Weicker told the Senate. "We won't face up to the hard choices on this floor."

Civil rights advocates maintain that principles should not be subject to a vote. "Those who say that a majority doesn't want integration don't understand the Constitution," argues Betsy Levin, general counsel for the Department of Education. "Some rights must be protected, even if a majority is opposed."

The furor is hardly new. Senator Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, the incoming chairman of the Judiciary Committee, ran for President in 1948 on a states' rights platform that opposed integration, and the first effective civil rights laws did not pass Congress until 1964. That ushered in a decade of progress. But by the mid-70's, popular support had begun to dwindle.

"Everybody was for it when it dealt with someone else," says Colleen O'Connor, spokesman for the Education Department. "But as integration efforts moved north, people became less sympathetic to them."

That sentiment showed in a number of ways. First, the United States Supreme Court ruled that school integration plans could not cross municipal boundaries unless deliberate segregation could be proven. Then, in 1977, Congress adopted the Eagleton-Biden Amendment, which prohibited the Department of Health, Education and Welfare from using appropriated money to require busing in desegregation cases without a court order.

The fund-cutoff tactic is one the Republicans say they will use to thwart other policies, such as affirmative action in employment. And last week, Senator Thurmond unveiled another proposal — a bill that would deprive Federal courts of all jurisdiction in education matters. During the session now concluding, Senator Helms proposed a similar bill on school prayer. Liberals buried the proposal in committee; they're not confident they'll be able to do it again.

Both tactics are ways of getting around the need to amend the Constitution to reverse Federal court decisions, and some lawyers argue the fund-cutoff approach is unconstitutional. As Represent George Danielson of California, a member of t diciary Committee, said, "They have sudden cided they have discovered a loophole in the Co tion." That more than anything is bothering [illegible] "It sets a precedent," said Senator John H Republican of Rhode Island. "A Supreme Co sion could be undermined by a majority in Co That could really lead to chaos on a national sca

The courts will have to decide the constitu issue. Meanwhile, lawmakers who argue that gress has almost unlimited power to control spending are planning a many-front war in the session. Some of the battlegrounds include:

● The Voting Rights Act of 1965, giving Fede ficials the right to oversee local elections in suspected of practicing discrimination. The bi originally aimed at the South, but now appl parts of 35 states. Senator Thurmond says h propose extending the bill to all states — a b cratic nightmare — or else abolish it completely

● Affirmative action programs in employ Senator Orrin Hatch of Utah, the prospective man of the Labor and Human Resources Comm says, "Whites feel discriminated against, and thing's got to be done, or we will have race war

● The Federal judiciary. Senator Thurm planning to restore the system under which se from a given state can veto any nominees for F judgeships in their state or region. Under the tem in the past, few women or members of mi groups received judicial appointments.

While the liberals on Capitol Hill are afraid future, they have not given up. "These yea going to be very interesting," said Represen Danielson. "Blood is going to flow down the ais there."

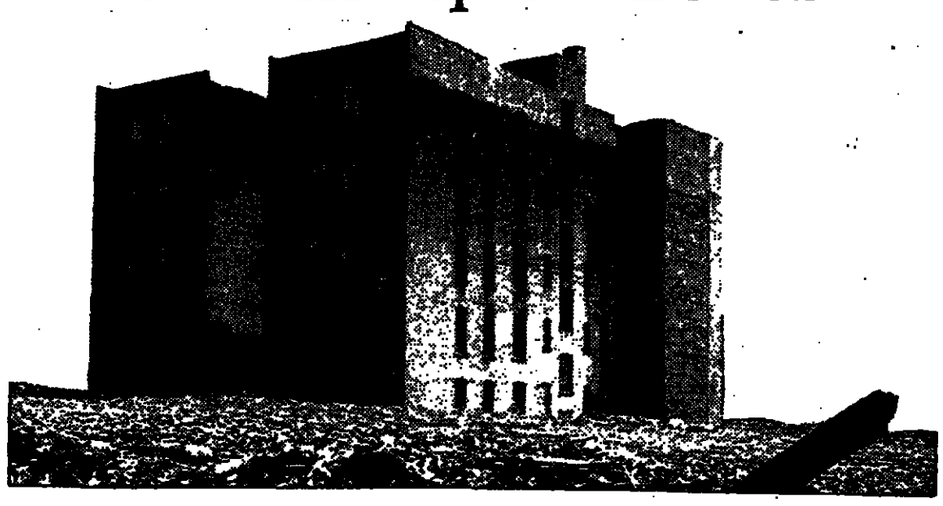


United Press Int

Children at a school in Forest Hill, La., site of recent opposition to court-ordered

Proposal for Major Tax Breaks Was Backed by Mayor Koch Last Week

Reagan Calls His Version 'Urban Enterprise Zones'



By DAVID E. ROSENBAUM

WASHINGTON — Over the last two decades, countless ideas have been developed for using Federal money to rebuild distressed cities and provide jobs for the poor people who live in them. Dozens of them have found their way into law, in urban renewal and model cities programs, community development block grants, CETA, local public works programs and urban development action grants.

But the problem has proved intractable. "Quite literally, over this period, the rich got richer and the poor got poorer," wrote Richard P. Nathan of Princeton University and James W. Fossett of the University of Michigan in a recent study.

In the view of Ronald Reagan and his main advisers, those urban programs were always doomed, because they were all based on the assumption that the large doses of Federal money were curative. "Only individuals can restore economic growth to our inner cities. Government will not — cannot — create enough jobs for city residents," says Jack Kemp, the Congressman from Buffalo.

As the cornerstone of his urban policy, President-elect Reagan has embraced legislation sponsored by Mr. Kemp and Robert Garcia, Democrat of the Bronx, that would provide not money directly but incentives, principally in the form of tax reductions, to small businesses to locate in rundown neighborhoods and hire the people who live there.

Last week, Mr. Reagan's urban affairs advisory task force made a dozen recommendations, most aimed at giving localities and business more leeway. The proposals ranged from withholding Federal grants from cities that have rent-control laws to replacing the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act with the Kemp-Garcia measure.

The Kemp-Garcia bill would allow cities to designate sections of their poorest neighborhoods — 10 or 15 square blocks, perhaps — as "urban enterprise zones." Within those zones, Federal and local taxes would be drastically reduced, making it less expensive for small businesses, shy of resources, to get a start. The Social Security payroll tax on employers and employees would be reduced by 90 percent for workers under 21, 50 percent for those over. Business income taxes would be lowered by 15 percent and capital gains taxes by 50 percent. Breaks would also be given in depreciation and accounting rules. Businesses that wanted to take advantage of the tax breaks would have to make sure that at least half of their workers lived within the enterprise zone.

Some proponents would relax environmental laws, minimum wage requirements and safety standards. Mr. Reagan and Mr. Kemp would not. "We're not interested in establishing child-labor zones," says Mary McConnell of Mr. Kemp's staff.

By Mr. Kemp's calculation, the Government would lose about $1.5 billion a year in taxes. That is still much less costly than existing urban grant programs and, in theory, some of the lost revenue would be offset by the taxes paid by the businesses and workers as they became productive.

Stuart M. Butler, an economist with the H Foundation, a conservative research organi envisions dozens of "basement businesses" dries, garment shops, bakeries and the like employing a half-dozen or so unskilled wor the businesses become productive, Mr. Butle they may well move on to more desirable loc Poor but ambitious entrepreneurs for whom advantages would mean the difference betwe cess and failure, profit and loss, would be e take their place, he believes

For years, cities, counties and states have tax breaks to attract businesses. The South ha especially aggressive and that has been one factors that has led so many firms to migrat Sunbelt. But the idea has never been tried nat and has never been focused on poor neighborh

Mr. Kemp and Mr. Butler are the first to c that the concept is untested and that there is n antee it will work. No one knows how many tives are needed to make it profitable for a b to locate in an area where crime, drugs an work habits predominate. But Mr. Reagan a advisers are not alone in thinking it worth Last week, British Prime Minister Margaret T er's Government obtained final approval for lishing nine enterprise zones in sections of suc as London, Glasgow, Liverpool and Belfast.

Some outgoing officials of the Carter Admi tion see the idea as an extension of their ef "target" Government programs to the ar greatest need. "A version of it is worth giving says Lawrence B. Simons, assistant secreta housing. But he doubts it can succeed witho kind of "training element" to prepare people tle work experience to hold down regular jobs.

Many urban affairs experts question w there is a market for the kinds of small busi that employ unskilled workers. Small manufa has been declining for years and there is little in impoverished neighborhoods to support th ice industries that are expanding in most place

Moreover, getting the bill through Congress difficult. Because only 5 percent of the popula in neighborhoods poor enough to qualify as prise zones, few Congressional districts would directly. Relaxing the qualifications and spr the benefits around would help politically. B would not start businesses in the poorest areas

Still, the theory has support from liberals as conservatives. The British version was dev jointly by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Conservativ ernment's Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Hall, a socialist expert on urban planning.

In Washington, Mr. Kemp and Mr. Garcia opposite ends of the political spectrum. Their ure has received support from the Congres Black Caucus as well as the Heritage Foun Last week, after meeting with Mr. Kemp, Koch endorsed the concept.

Mr. Reagan is confident that the plan will salvation of the cities. "Those who view pover unemployment as permanent afflictions of our fail to understand how rapidly the poor can m the ladder of success in our economy," he as during the election campaign. "But to move ladder, they must first get on it. And this is th cept behind the enterprise zones."

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THE INTERNATIONAL BEER

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The World

In Summary

Hisses and Boos For Russia on The World Stage

Soviet delegates to the Madrid conference on the 1975 Helsinki accords must be impatiently counting the days to Christmas. Until just before the holiday recess, the Russians must sit through Western denunciations of Moscow for violating the agreements on East-West security, cooperation and human rights.

Max M. Kampelman, co-chairman of the United States delegation to the 35-nation conference, opened last week's proceedings with a broad assault on Soviet policies, from the Afghan intervention and what he called "a massive military buildup unparalleled in world history," to the arrest and harrassment of internal dissidents. Because of the buildup, Mr. Kampelman said, the West had been forced to respond with its own program of military renewal. He warned that the two sides were "moving precipitously toward confrontation."

The Soviet delegate, Leonid F. Ilyichev, retorted that talking about a Soviet threat was like "looking for a bone in an egg." He also said he found the situation in Afghanistan was "getting normal." This assertion was rejected even at the United Nations last week where, by a vote of 111 to 22, the General Assembly repeated its January call, albeit in softer tones, for a withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan.



United Press
...resent opposition to court-ordered ...



Soviet officials Leonid F. Ilyichev (left) and Yuri Dubinin in Madrid.

Carter's Tenuous Bequest

President Carter told the Organization of American States last week that the cause of human rights in Latin America was a "historic movement" that would outlive his Presidency, but events in the region as well as Ronald Reagan's campaign statements have left room for doubt.

During the campaign, Mr. Reagan criticized the Carter policy as inconsistent, suggesting that he would go easier on right-wing regimes allied with the United States. His election left Central Americans concerned about the prospect for further political polarization. Rightists in El Salvador reportedly have been contemplating a coup against the United States-supported military-civilian regime, which is also opposed by leftist extremists.

In Nicaragua, the leftist Government announced last week the death of a prominent businessman and political centrist in a clash with security forces. The Government said he was suspected of transporting arms and had resisted arrest.

Reagan's Warning to Chun

Ronald Reagan's victory also encouraged the right-wing Government of Chun Doo Hwan in South Korea, to the point where diplomats in Seoul believed the regime was planning to execute Kim Dae Jung, the country's leading dissident, before Mr. Reagan took office. Last week, however, a top Reagan aide said "it would be an error" for South Korea to interpret the Reagan election as meaning that the United States no longer opposed the execution of Mr. Kim. The aide said, "the execution of Kim Dae Jung would be a complicating factor in Korean-American relations."

Tensions Show In Arab League

Arab leaders have agreed to meet Tuesday, but the growing disharmony in their ranks will be signified by several empty chairs.

Foreign ministers voted yesterday to go ahead with the annual Arab League session over the strenuous opposition of Syria, which announced it will boycott the meeting in Amman, Jordan. Other countries, most pointedly Saudi Arabia, the league's spiritual and financial leader, are not expected to send their heads of state.

Syria, and its allies in the militantly anti-Israel Steadfastness Front — Southern Yemen, Algeria, Libya and the Palestine Liberation Organization — had urged postponement of the meeting, arguing that it would only exacerbate inter-Arab quarrels. The meeting was planned to coordinate Arab policy against Israel, particularly its policies on the occupied West Bank of Jordan.

In seeking postponement, Syria may have been thinking less of Israel than of its Arab foe, Jordan. King Hussein had been looking forward to entertaining his fellow Arabs for reasons of economics as well as prestige. He hoped to persuade Arab oil-producers to raise their annual aid to Jordan, now $1.2 billion.

Disunity has increased since Iraq escalated border skirmishes with Moslem but non-Arab Iran into full-scale war on Sept. 22. Heavy fighting was reported last week in Susangird, an Iranian town which the Iraqis had swept through and around early in the war. Western observers were puzzled why the Iraqis were trying to take it now, but suggested that they might be seeking a clear military victory for morale reasons. Meanwhile, Iranian fighter planes raided villages in Iraqi Kurdistan, apparently trying to stir up rebellion among Iraq's Kurdish minority.

Chances for mediation remained slim. A United Nations envoy, former Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, met with Iranian leaders in Teheran but they repeated demands that Iraq withdraw its forces unconditionally before any negotiations could begin. Mr. Palme flew to Baghdad yesterday.

A French Solution: Accuse the Accuser

When their personal or political feelings were hurt, French Presidents such as Charles de Gaulle and Georges Pompidou often pulled out a century-old law forbidding offenses against the honor of the head of state. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing hasn't done that, but last week his Justice Minister, Alain Peyrefitte, brought formal charges of undermining the independence and authority of French justice against an editor and writer for the influential newspaper Le Monde.

Some of Le Monde's offending reports concerned court procedures after another newspaper, the weekly, Le Canard Enchaîné, alleged that the French President and his family had received gifts of diamonds from the now-deposed Central African Emperor, Bokassa I. Papers documenting the alleged gifts were said to have disappeared into sealed files and a Bokassa confidante was hauled before a secrecy-shrouded security court.

In France, the Government controls broadcasting and keeps much of the press docile with subsidies and manipulation of advertising. But nearly every French newspaper and political party and several judges associations spoke up in defense of Le Monde. Managing editor Jacques Fauvet, who faces up to six months in prison if the charges are upheld, said the Government's motives were political and vowed that the paper would not be silenced.

Polish Parliament Finding Its Voice

The independent spirit of Poland's new trade unions is contagious, at least within Poland. It spread last week to the formerly rubber-stamp parliament, the Sejm.

Members applauded spontaneously when, after hearing more reports of dire harvests and food shortages from Government leaders, one deputy rose and called for the ouster of the Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Food Industry and Purchases.

Those officials were not removed in the two-day special session, but four others — the ministers of health, building, labor and a minister without portfolio — lost their jobs in the fourth such shakeup this year. Replacements for three ministers were confirmed by the Sejm, though not by the once-customary unanimous vote.

The body did give unanimous approval to one new official, whose appointment was as much a departure for a Soviet bloc country as the legal registration of the independent union, Solidarity, two weeks ago. Jerzy Ozdowski, an economist and Roman Catholic activist, was named a deputy prime minister. Mr. Ozdowski, a representative in the Sejm for a small Catholic political party named Znak, is the highest-ranking openly affiliated Catholic in any Communist-controlled regime.

Other Government changes were wrought by militant workers. The provincial governor and municipal leader in the southern city of Czestochowa, who had tried to suppress Solidarity activists before the court decision recognizing the union's independent character, were forced to resign last week after Solidarity members in 200 factories threatened to strike.

Sources in the purge-ridden Communist Party reported last week that 18 first secretaries in the country's 49 provinces have been dismissed and that the overhaul is continuing. There has not been a comparable shakeup of the party organization at the local level since the de-Stalinization campaign of 1956.

Barbara Slavin and Milt Freudenheim

Gang of Four Trial, for All Its Lack of Suspense, May Represent Progress in Justice

In China, They're Presumed Guilty Until Found Guilty

By FOX BUTTERFIELD

PEKING — At a diplomatic reception not long ago, an American correspondent encountered the general who is serving as deputy president of the 35-judge court that last week began the trial of China's radicals, including Jiang Qing, Mao Zedong's widow.

The general, Wu Xiuquan, a deputy chief of staff of the army, was asked if he thought the four leftists and six other principal defendants were guilty. They are charged with engineering armed rebellion and persecuting large numbers of officials; some are accused of plotting to kill Mao.

Without hesitation, General Wu replied, "They are guilty of terrible crimes."

Could they be sentenced to death then? the reporter asked. "They might be," said General Wu, an elderly man in an immaculately tailored green uniform who is known as a military intelligence specialist. "Ten years in prison is hardly enough punishment for such people."

Nuremburg Could be the Model

If the deputy chief judge is already convinced of the defendants' guilt, what kind of trial will it be? Will it be just an elaborate show, like Stalin's tribunals in the 1930's for his purged opponents, an act of vengeance by the surviving victims of the Cultural Revolution, notably Deng Xiaoping, China's paramount leader, who was purged in 1967? Or will it succeed, as Peking's leaders presumably hope, in setting a new standard of justice in China after years of arbitrary arrests and persecution?

Although many foreigners are already comparing the trial to the Soviet precedent, that may be misleading. A better parallel, suggests Jerome Alan Cohen, a China specialist at Harvard Law School, is the Nuremburg war crimes trials held by the Allies after World War II. In both cases, the defendants were hated by millions of people, Professor Cohen notes. They had inflicted harm that could never be compensated. China's press has estimated that 100 million people were wrongly accused during the Cultural Revolution. The People's Daily yesterday defended the decision to charge the Gang of Four under China's new criminal code, stating that the four "did not simply have unorthodox political opinions. . .but are counterrevolutionary criminals who committed bloody crimes in which hundreds of thousands of people were slaughtered." The indictment charges that the Gang of Four was responsible for persecuting to death more than 34,000 people in a just a handful of selected incidents.

Some Western scholars have long doubted the legality of aspects of the Nuremburg trials. So it is not surprising that there is suspicion about the Chinese proceedings, which will bring together most of the leading actors in the Cultural Revolution. The obvious exception is Mao himself, who died in 1976, just before his wife and her cohort were arrested.

Past Punishments Often Secret

What China is trying to do is very significant, Professor Cohen feels. Essentially it is trying to bring a political case under the legal process. In the past, Chinese leaders who fell from power met other fates, including secret exile without trial, death by torture or, in some cases, suicide. Indeed, some of the defendants have already languished in prisons for up to 10 years. Mao's longtime political secretary and ghostwriter, Chen Boda, has not been seen in public since the summer of 1970 when Mao ousted him. Five senior army generals who were associated with the late Defense Minister, Lin Biao, were reportedly arrested after Mr. Lin died in a plane crash when his plan to assassinate Mao failed in 1971.

Announcing the trial, the chief prosecutor said the case was only referred to the Ministry of Public Security (the police) for investigation and processing in April. That suggests the Communist Party maintains its own police and prisons outside the normal legal system. When General Wu was asked at the reception about the whereabouts and condition of Miss Jiang since her arrest four years ago, he said he couldn't reply. "I can only tell you that she is just as beautiful as before," he said, mocking her reputation for being spiteful and vitriolic.

From a Western viewpoint it is easy to criticize Peking's efforts to improve its legal system. The new criminal code was promulgated with much fanfare and took effect in January, but there have been indications that the police and courts have not always observed it. Chinese dissidents report that Liu Qing, a young activist, was sentenced to three years in a labor reform camp by the Public Security Ministry in the spring. Under the code, China's first, only the courts are supposed to have that power. At a recent session of the National People's Congress, the Parliament, a delegate from Shaanxi Province in the northwest complained that "certain leaders" there were continuing to interfere in court cases, imposing "what they say as the law."

Another deputy, from the city of Tianjin, complained that there weren't enough courtrooms to hold open trials and that the courts were not given enough money by the state to pay staff or hold investigations. China has only 2,000 lawyers, Wang Yuechen, the Vice Justice Minister, has noted. Press reports indicate that trials are only being held only in cases the authorities view as examples to educate the public. China has only 2,000 lawyers, Wang Yuechen, the Vice Justice Minister, has noted.

China has revived the law profession, virtually abolished in 1957, and has stipulated in a new code of criminal procedure that defendants have a right to counsel. But the attorney's role is still very circumscribed. A Government charter defining the "rights and duties" of lawyers in August described them as "state legal workers." Lawyers should "protect the interest of the state" as well as the individual, it said, proclaiming they should be "faithful to the Socialist cause." They should not get bogged down like their counterparts in capitalist countries in simply making arguments to protect their clients.

Indeed, foreigners who witnessed trials in China this year report that Chinese lawyers are still confining their role to pleading for leniency. They are not challenging the state's case, cross-examining prosecution witnesses or calling witnesses of their own. The supposition, in China as in Japan, is that anyone who is finally brought to trial is probably guilty. The Peking Review has claimed that 95 percent of those arrested this year have been found guilty.

Reprinting the Law

Yet beneath the surface, Professor Cohen believes, there has been important progress. More lawyers are being trained than ever before and lawbooks are being printed again. These are essential first steps. The Government has also spent considerable effort in taking to court tens of thousands of cases of miscarriages of justice during the Cultural Revolution so that the wronged could be rehabilitated.

Eventually, all this could have a cumulative effect. It could create a more active and skilled judiciary, more assertive of its rights and duties, and have an impact that one day could be even more far-reaching than that of the trial of the Gang of Four.



United Press International
Jiang Qing, Mao Zedong's widow, signs indictment during televised trial last week.

Constitutional Changes Will Mean Less Democracy — but, With Luck, More Stability

Turks Attempt to Put Freedom in Its Place



Gamma-Liaison/Abbas
Gen. Kenan Evren

By MARVINE HOWE

ANKARA, Turkey — "The Sept. 12 military intervention was in reality a coup against the Constitution," a leading Turkish politician said recently.

The politician could not be identified because of martial law restrictions on political statements and activity. But the ruling generals have made plain from the first hours of the coup — Turkey's third in three decades — that they hold the 1961 Constitution chiefly responsible for the dissipation of state authority under civilian rule and that they do not intend to return power to civilians again under the same political framework.

Gen. Kenan Evren, who heads the junta and has assumed the title of Chief of State, lashed out against the Constitution in his first declaration to the nation, charging that its principle of separation of powers "had turned into a struggle of powers."

The junta, formally known as the National Security Council, has said it will convoke a constituent assembly to write a new constitution as well as new laws on elections and political parties. It has not said when it will do this. In the meantime, the generals have issued a "law on the constitutional order." It says that any statements, decisions or acts of the junta that conflict with the Constitution are to be regarded as amendments to it.

Antiterror Campaign Gets Priority

The Constitution has been "amended" substantially to advance the junta's campaign against terrorism. Thousands of persons have been detained on suspicion of political extremism of the left, right, Islamic or Kurdish variety. A Turkish military court last week accused 208 people of belonging to the illegal Kurdish Democratic Party and engaging in secessionist activities and murder.

Also last week, an Ankara military prosecutor demanded death sentences for 30 members of an outlawed Marxist group called Dev Yol, or Revolutionary Way. Before the coup, death sentences had to be confirmed by a majority of Parliament, which generally lacked the requisite political cohesion. Parliament was disbanded when the junta took power.

General Evren has said that the present Constitution is not suitable for Turkey because it left "too many doors open."

While the generals have not said publicly what loopholes they want closed, a foreign military officer who knows their attitudes well described them as "followers of Edmund Burke," the 18th century British statesman. "They want a new constitution that forces compromise and reconciliation," he said.

The 1961 Turkish Constitution was generally viewed as one of the most liberal in the world, with so many checks and balances that there was no chance of returning to authoritarian rule — barring, of course, a military coup. The document was a direct reaction to the strongman rule of Adnan Menderes. Its main aim was to destroy centralism.

In the view of the ruling generals, the Constitution succeeded too well. Sources close to the junta said the generals see as principal failings of the system a weak executive, malfunctioning of the legislature, an overly powerful judiciary, university autonomy and an excessively liberal law on associations that permits them to become essentially political groups.

The powers of the President must be reinforced, the generals believe, giving him the right to dismiss Parliament, to call new elections, to declare a state of emergency and to present controversial legislation for ratification by referendum, the sources said. Under the present system, a parliamentary majority is required to call early elections and members of Parliament as a rule are reluctant to risk losing their jobs.

There is talk in ruling circles of replacing the Turkish parliamentary system with a presidential one, but there is also considerable opposition to the idea for fear of reviving "monarchistic" tendencies.

The generals are expected to put through measures to reduce the authority of the Constitutional Court and the Council of State or administrative court, which are blamed for blocking measures reinforcing the state's authority. Defenders of these courts insist that their powers are no greater than in European counterparts.

Other new rulings are expected to impose "discipline" on the universities, which have been centers of political tensions, and on associations. Under civilian rule, many associations became embroiled in the bitter right-left political struggle.

Changes in the electoral law are believed necessary by the junta to prevent dispersion of votes and to produce a working majority in Parliament. Critics say the present law, based on the proportional system, was too favorable to small parties, including Islamic fundamentalist and neo-fascist groups.

The new model may be the West German system, which requires a minimum vote total for election to a seat in Parliament and thus favors major parties. Even proponents of the proportionate system concede that majority rule might be salutory for a while, producing greater stability.

Finally, the military rulers have said that the law on political parties must be altered. They reportedly believe that the law excludes inner party democracy, prevents alternative leadership and promotes a self-perpetuating oligarchy almost impossible to unseat.

In sum, the armed forces aim to establish new rules of the game to make the country function more smoothly. This may mean restrictions on liberties but, in the generals' view, the system would remain true to the fundamental principles of democracy.

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The World continued

Contact/Alon Reininger

An American soldier directs a West German tank across a bridge during recent NATO maneuvers in West Germany.

A Distinction Between Arms And Security Troubles Alliance

By FLORA LEWIS

PARIS — Once again, the United States and its West European allies are behaving like dolls in a Swiss rain-or-shine barometer. The United States has pledged a big rearmament program and has elected a President who promises to make defense spending his single item of budgetary largess. The allies, after complaining for years about the deterioration of American military strength, seem to be reacting almost reflexively by paring their own planned increases. It's as though the two sides can't move in the same direction simultaneously.

The Carter Administration is raising its voice at recalcitrant allies, particularly at West Germany's newly re-elected Helmut Schmidt, who was in Washington last week meeting Mr. Carter and President-elect Reagan. Mr. Schmidt has been waffling, pleading a straitened budget. Sharper tones can be expected at the North Atlantic Treaty Organization ministerial meeting next month. What, then, is likely next year when President-elect Reagan's Administration, advertised as tough-minded, takes over?

Storm signals are going up. In a way, European chancelleries were pleased at the decisive American election results, reckoning that Mr. Reagan will bring a more sustained and resolute American policy and trusting that his record of calling for adventuresome uses of force was only campaign huff. But this is also a way of looking to the United States to bear the burdens and of trusting that the new President won't use his lung power dressing down allies while he's busy shouting at the Russians.

The Swiss barometer effect is a familiar NATO pattern. There has always been a cyclical swing between bemoaning lack of American leadership and berating Washington for too heavy a hand. The pronouncements are not of prime importance; even the slippage in actual defense spending isn't serious. Britain and France — which keeps its forces outside NATO — are holding up, West Germany isn't far behind and the small countries are, at best, small contributors.

More worrisome is the growing divergence of opinion that became evident after the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Détente had developed rather differently in Europe and America. The United States thought of it as a global policy, essentially a carrot to entice the Russians away from a contest of sticks. Mr. Reagan has already spoken of "linkage" he sees between arms control negotiations and the world political climate. But in Western Europe, détente grew strong roots of vested interest. The Europeans have too much at stake economically, socially, politically and militarily to regard a choice between détente and cold war as simply a matter of reaction to Kremlin decisions. They want to maintain the best possible East-West relations, trying to avoid measures that will undermine them. They accept part of the responsibility for preventing a return to cold war, and despite appeals for more firmness and backbone in United States policy, they basically expect Washington to do the same.

The crucial test will come in arms control negotiations. Preliminary American-Soviet talks on missile deployment in Europe have already begun, although nobody expects them to get anywhere until the new American administration has determined its policies. But it would be illusory for Washington to think that the allies will hold to their commitment to accept medium-range American missiles unless Washington keeps its commitment to do its best to negotiate for restraints on both sides. These talks were foreseen in the context of a third strategic arms limitation treaty, envisaged to follow Salt II, which, however, has not been ratified. The Russians have been hinting that they still want SALT II and will agree to reopen negotiations. The Reagan White House's intentions and willingness to consult, rather than simply to inform, allies will be watched as closely in Western Europe as in Moscow.

Recently, there has been an upsurge of European sentiment for disarmament, even unilateral nuclear disarmament. Although primarily among opposition parties, not governments, it reflects a mainstream movement in an opposite direction from the apparent United States current. Leftist Michael Foot's election as leader of the British Labor Party resulted from an intricate internal power play and from the polarization of British politics after Margaret Thatcher's surge to the right, but it was also a sign of the disarmament trend. The Russians have launched a propaganda campaign on disarmament reminiscent of their fierce "peace and friendship" campaign at the start of the cold war. Europe's response is likely to be affected as much by American policies as by Soviet behavior.

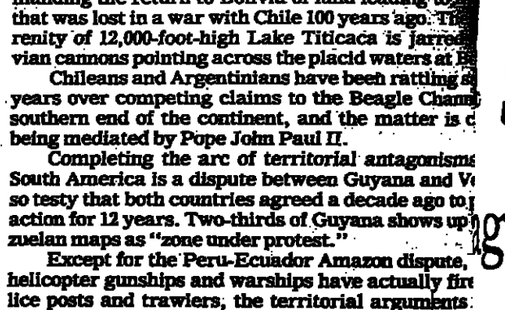
At the moment, Soviet clumsiness and brinksmanship have served to reunite the NATO countries at the Madrid conference on European security, but Moscow can't be relied upon to make tactical mistakes all the time. European feelings are torn on the question of whether détente is really global or mainly regional. There is awareness that Europe's main vulnerability now lies in its dependence on supplies from other continents, Asia and Africa, and there is a wish not to upset all Europeans' relative feelings of security in ways the Russians might consider unfriendly. To call this finlandization is to disdain natural instincts of national survival. The question won't be whether the Europeans are loyal to the alliance but whether the United States and Europe continue to perceive a common interest that overrides their differences.

It isn't clear what was meant by French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's recent reassertion of the need for a stronger European "voice in the world," independent of Washington. For years, the underlying theme of French policy has been the need for a strong, vigorous America, so as to leave room for separate French maneuvers between Washington and Moscow, and not to tighten Franco-American ties. So it's pointless to imagine that Paris would applaud American moves even in the direction it recommends.

West Germany is another matter. Mr. Schmidt no longer seems to feel the tug-of-war between relations with France and relations with the United States that characterized Bonn's reactions for so long. He is likely to give more substance to the French idea of a European "presence" in the Middle East and Africa and also in East-West relations. This is particularly likely if his efforts to restore comfortable communication with Washington do not succeed, for reasons of policy or personality. Mr. Schmidt's judgment of America's economic management will be important in his assessment of Bonn's best interests, possibly more important than United States defense policy. Even though security remains the West's central concern, Europeans see their economies as the crucial foundation of their security now, politically and socially. The future of the military alliance itself may rest on that.

Border Wars Run Hot and

Latin Americ Never Tires Of Trying to Revise the M



By WARREN HOGE

CARACAS, Venezuela — A largely common heritage has left most South Americans speaking language — and arguing in it about the national b carved from colonial lands.

Political wall-daubers in Caracas are busy brushes these days over a dispute with neighborin bia. In Ecuador's mountain capital of Quito, C stationery carries the slogan, "Ecuador has bee ways will be an Amazon country." This refers claims on a large part of Peruvian jungle east ranges that link the two countries.

New arrivals in La Paz are greeted with a manding the return to Bolivia of land leading that was lost in a war with Chile 100 years ago. T renity of 12,000-foot-high Lake Titicaca is jarre vian cannons pointing across the placid waters at

Chileans and Argentinians have been rattling years over competing claims to the Beagle Chann southern end of the continent, and the matter is being mediated by Pope John Paul II.

Completing the arc of territorial antagonisms South America is a dispute between Guyana and V so testy that both countries agreed a decade ago to action for 12 years. Two-thirds of Guyana shows up zuelan maps as "zone under protest."

Except for the Peru-Ecuador Amazon dispute, helicopter gunships and warships have actually fir lice posts and trawlers, the territorial arguments bal, albeit often at piercing frequencies. The disp nonetheless distracted individual countries from domestic concerns. They are the product of among relatively new nations, of intense nationalis manipulation of emotional issues by leaders re tackle more significant and complex social ills.

"From the juridical and historical point of v position is irrational," said Jorge Olavarria, a Ve writer and publisher, talking of his country's land with two of its three neighbors. "But from an emoti psychological point of view, it is understandable."

Mr. Olavarria is writing a book on Venezuela's a subject he feels so strongly about that in 1970 he r as Ambassador to Great Britain over the decision pone a final reckoning of the frontier with Guyana. official records from the shelves of his study in hi home overlooking Caracas and stabbing at maps t his points, the former diplomat talked feelingly of H try's claims. "The wars of liberation were fought h they were fierce wars. We have our face to Europe, is the first place they arrived."

"We have been educated in the glories of the tors," he said. "We have been taught that our borde much larger than now, and it has bred a sense of frus We know that a lot that belonged to us was lost thro pidity and bad diplomacy."

The dispute with Colombia is a case in point. It on sea rights in the Gulf of Venezuela, the entryway Caribbean to Venezuela's petroleum fields in Ma Lake. At various times, Colombia has tried to g waterway and most of the adjoining territory to Ven but the latter refused, pressing for more territory.

Mediation by the Spanish Crown in the late 19th failed when the point of demarcation the negotiators upon turned out to be a place that a subsequent com of Colombians and Venezuelans couldn't find. A Swi trator determined the current border in 1922. His d ended up giving Colombia land it hadn't really desire

A new accord, announced late last month after 1 of talks, gave 75 percent of the gulf and an archipela mouth to Venezuela and set up provisions for sharing that might be discovered there. It was received ca Bogotá and President Julio César Turbay Ayala wen as to say the century-old issue was finally settled.

Hesitation in Caracas

In Caracas, however, President Luis Herrera C withheld support and let it be known that his negotiat the agreement was simply the best they could get no that didn't sufficiently pull the struts out from bene compact, he then announced he would await a "cons on the matter before making up his own mind.

The top Venezuelan negotiator promptly quit, ac Mr. Herrera of a doublecross. The emotional and psy ical points of view Mr. Olavarria spoke of quickly c any consensus. "The gulf is ours, get out Colombia peared on walls around town. A group of retired m officers published a statement saying, "Once again, zuela runs the imminent risk of the mutilation of its te ry." A seafood restaurant, hoping to hook new cust with a chauvinist line, published an advertisement pic its chef declaring, "I would like to make it very clear don't know anything about this question, but as a Ve lan citizen, anything that troubles this great country me personally."

The only missing element was supplied by the N ber 20 Socialist League. The organization mounted p on Caracas's main avenues saying the accord was the of "imperialismo Yanqui."

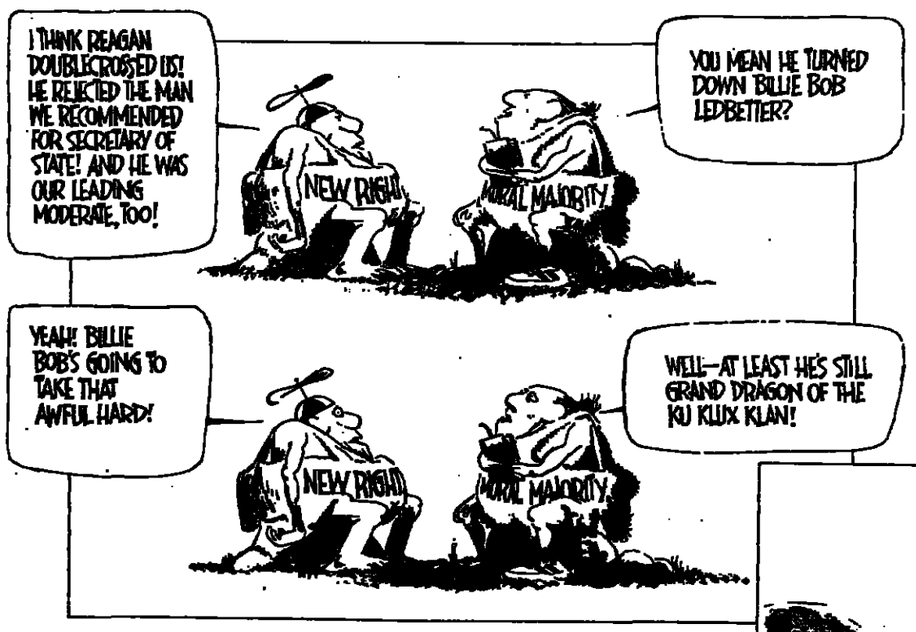
The Venezuelan reaction warmed up the Colomb "Just because it's called the Gulf of Venezuela, they it's theirs," said former Foreign Minister Alfredo Vá Carrizosa. "Suppose the Mexicans took that attitude."

Colombian officials said they had no inclination turn to the bargaining table and thought the Internat Court of Justice in the Hague should decide the case. zuelan leaders, mindful that international mediation gone against them, pressed for renewed bilateral talks.

For the moment further talks have been aband leaving the temporary final word with Gustavo Coron columnist in the Venezuelan news weekly Resumen. "W ready have a rich and enormous nation which we ha begun to make into what it could be," he wrote. "Why c covet more when we don't know how to run what we hav

Views A portfolio from around the nation

Don Wright
The Miami News
New York Times Special Features





"Our theory is that nobody knows it's here, and what nobody knows can't hurt 'em"

C.P. Houston
The Houston Chronicle
Register & Tribune Syndicate



Mr. Carter returns to low-profile tranquility in Plains

Pat Oliphant
The Washington Star
Universal Press Syndicate

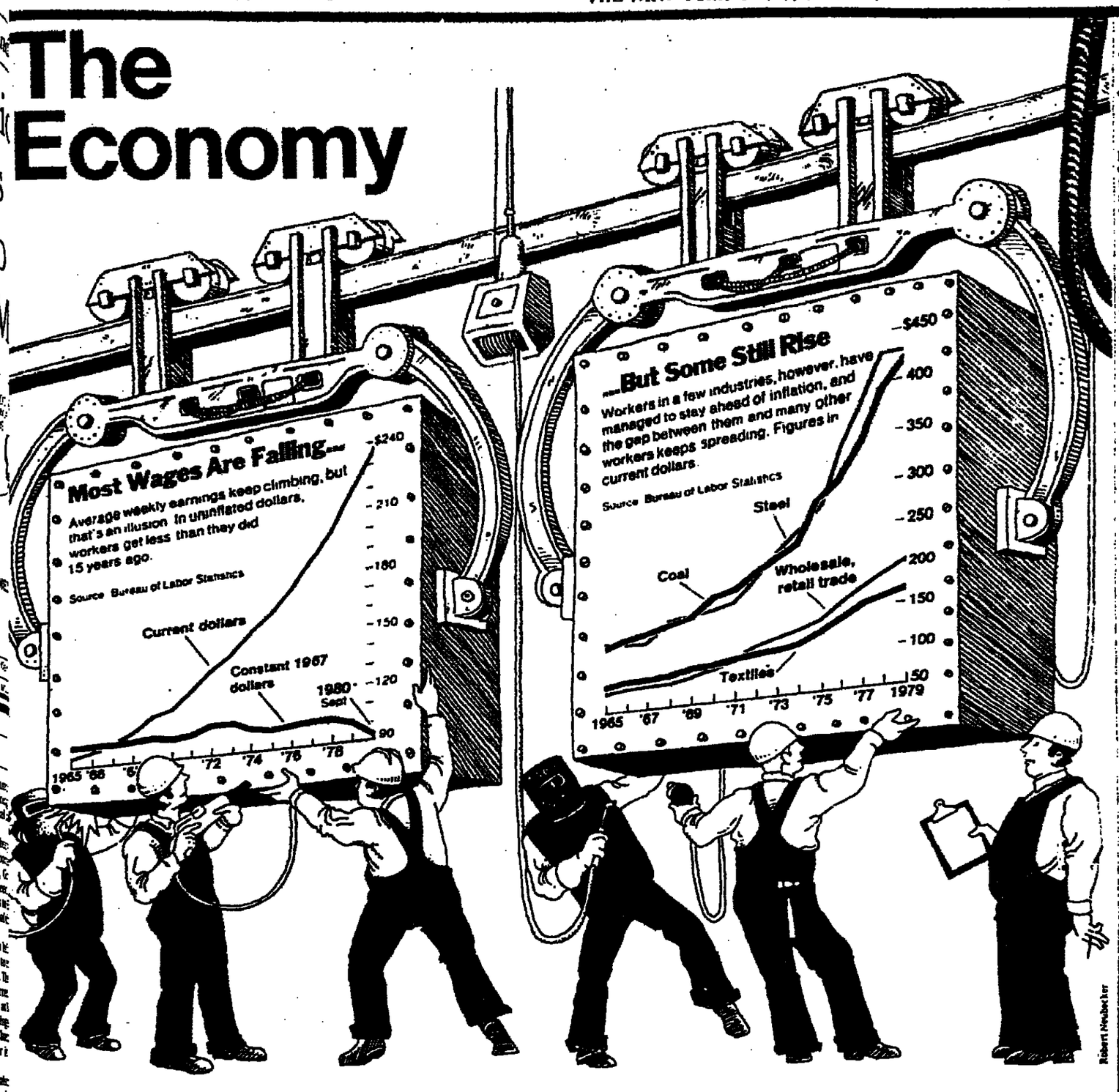


"Oh, you Hollywood movie stars have a way about you!"

Hy Rosen
The Albany Times-Union

هكذا من الاصل

The Economy



Robert Weaver

Wage Race: Can Reagan Stop the Spiral?

By A.H. RASKIN

Wage increases have been low-rated up to now by most economists as a major culprit in the inflationary upsweep of the last half-decade. But they are likely to be the stickiest obstacle to the Reagan administration's efforts to begin putting a damper on higher living costs next year.

That opinion, though still far from universal, is being expressed by a growing number of analysts of industrial trends, fearful that an annual rise of at least 10 percent in wage and benefit levels is so firmly built into the economy that it can be dislodged only by a recession much steeper and longer than the one the country is just coming out of. These fears are heightened by the almost certain ending next year — in line with the free-enterprise philosophy of the President-elect and his principal economic advisers — of any form of direct governmental intervention to restrain wages or prices through an incomes policy.

The most extreme warning of potential danger from the intractability of higher wage patterns and other institutionalized entitlement programs comes from Sam Nagakama, chief economist for Kidder, Peabody & Company. "A license to steal" is his term for the formulas written into union contracts in autos, steel and other major industries for basic pay increases in excess of productivity, coupled with automatic additional increases whenever prices go up. Unless the incoming administration removes its "ideological blinkers," he says, the country faces "the greatest crisis since 1930-31," one that could trigger another worldwide depression. "This could well be 1930," Mr. Nagakama says. "Next year the collapse."

Mr. Nagakama's apprehensions of an economic Götterdämmerung are not shared by Alan Greenspan, a ranking Reagan adviser. He notes that union influence on wages is limited because only 20 percent of the work force is organized, that not all the union members are covered by cost-of-living escalator clauses and that most escalators do not fully offset the erosive effect of higher prices on pay. "This is not the United Kingdom, where half the workers are under union contracts," Mr. Greenspan says. "There are certain lead contracts, but the fact that workers in some industries do so much better than others shows that not everyone is following the leader. One would be hard-pressed to prove, with the overall fall in real wages, that this can be called a principal element in inflation. Even such elements as fuel and food at this point are secondary to the need for sound financial management in government on fiscal and monetary policy and on credit."

The chairman of the President-elect's economic policy task force, former Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, is as convinced as Mr. Greenspan that the only effect of guidelines or other forms of wage control is to create long-term distortions and strains that far exceed the virtue of any temporary wage restraint the controls may appear to bring. Mr. Shultz, however, does not equate this view with a do-nothing attitude on the part of the White House.

"The Government can do a great deal," he says, "and the way to do it is to lay out a solid economic policy on the budget, taxes, monetary and regulatory policy, the whole works, that defines the economic environment the administration wants to create. That environment would be consistent with declining inflation. Then the administration would say to business and labor: 'You're free to set any prices or wages you want, but we're going to stick with our policy. If you price yourself out of the market, that's your problem.'"

Mr. Shultz makes his approach much more pointed when he discusses industries like autos and steel, where the upward march of wages and benefits regularly "way outdistance everyone else." He says companies and unions in these industries "have to figure ways out of the bind they've got themselves into." If they come to the administration for help on imports or industrial revitalization, he says, the White House response will take into account the degree to which the industries have acted to moderate their jumps in labor costs.

The Reagan administration's wage problem for 1981 could be worse. Only 2.5 million workers will be involved in new contract bargaining as against 3.7 million in each of the last two years. However, the industries that do come up next year include several of strategic economic importance — coal mining, railroads, airlines and a big chunk of construction — and one trouble spot, the United States Postal Service, where the new President may find it difficult to take a hands-off position.

The two largest unions representing the 575,000 postal employees are headed by militants elected primarily on the basis of a successful rebellion two years ago against tentative contracts recommended by the unions' old leaders. The rebellion resulted in rewriting of the rejected contract by an arbitrator selected under the no-strike law which established the Postal Service 10 years ago as a quasi-independent agency.

One contract change eliminated a ceiling on escalator payments that Postmaster General William F. Bolger had persuaded the unions to accept. Mr. Bolger will seek to put a cap back on COLA — the cost of living adjustment — but any such move represents a potential strike issue for Moe Biller, newly elected president of the 250,000-member American Postal Workers Union, and Vincent R. Sombrotto, president of the 233,000-member National Union of Letter Carriers.

Far from being willing to accept any limit on increases under the escalator, both intend to press for a liberalization in the formula used to determine how much money it delivers. Asked whether he worries about the effect of such liberalization on higher postal rates, Mr. Biller says: "Give us zero on inflation and it will cost nothing. Our members would have been ready for welfare if we had a cap on our COLA, but we are still getting less protection than we need to stay even with the cost of living."

Lane Kirkland, president of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, used the Washington installation of Mr. Biller as union head on the weekend after Election Day to assure the union of all-out support in the 1981 negotiations, which have a July 20 deadline. Mr. Kirkland also served notice that organized labor did not intend to let the election victory for conservative forces deter it from its resolve to serve as "aggressive advocate of workers and their interests" on every front.

Mr. Kirkland and the rest of labor's high command see eye to eye with Mr. Reagan's advisers in one area — the undesirability of any formal program to set numerical limits on wage increases, even in a form that would be based on tax rewards or penalties. The union chiefs voted along with industry representatives last Monday at what most likely was the final meeting of the President's Pay Advisory Committee to urge discard of the Administration's anti-inflation guidelines when these expire Dec. 31.

The guidelines set a flexible ceiling of 7.5 to 9.5 percent on permissible pay raises, but both sides agree that they have been almost totally ineffective, except as a defense for employers who have no unions and set wages unilaterally or whose unions are weak. The labor-management preference is for a course long advocated by Prof. John T. Dunlop of Harvard, Secretary of Labor in the Ford Administration, under which joint efforts would be made within individual industries to agree voluntarily on stabilization policies as part of broad programs for strengthening the industries' markets, efficiency and job security.

One reason for the relatively relaxed posture of the current Administration on wages was President Carter's heavy reliance on organized labor for re-election support. His Pay Advisory Committee was itself an outgrowth of a "national accord" signed by the President and Mr. Kirkland last year, under which labor was to be given a partnership role in setting Administration budget and social policy.

A more fundamental reason for the absence of top-level anxiety over wage inflation is general agreement that the maximum pressure in the period since the oil boycott of 1974 has come from steep increases in the cost of energy, food, health care and mortgage rates, all items largely uninfluenced by wages.

A further deterrent to more activism on wage restraint was that the overall level of pay increases has lagged substantially behind the pace of prices, despite the pockets of privilege that exist in certain high wage industries.

"Wages are not pushing up inflation," says Rudy Oswald, director of research for the A.F.L.-C.I.O. "They are cooling down inflation. The workers are taking a bad beating."

He cites Bureau of Labor Statistics figures showing that the average worker lost 6.7 percent in the buying power of his take-home pay in the last 12 months and 10.2 percent in the last two years. However, as is true of all averages, the overall figures obscure the degree to which powerful unions have not only stayed ahead of the rising living costs but have also vastly increased the gulf between the earnings of their members and those of the working poor.

Thus, steel workers, who in January 1970 received an average weekly wage of $165.65 were making an average of $433.20 in January 1980. This represented a gain of 161 percent, as against a rise of 105 percent in the Consumer Price Index. By contrast, workers in the men's and women's apparel industries went from $82.72 a week to $156.29 a rise of only 88 percent. The difference in dollars between the two groups was $83 at the beginning of the decade and $277 at the end. The spread would be even greater if pensions, health insurance and other factors were taken into account.

The tensions caused by this aggravation of the economy's two-tier status, coupled with the mass unemployment that has hit steel, autos, rubber and several other of the so-called "rich" industries as they became noncompetitive with foreign rivals, help explain why new concern is being expressed about the 1981 wage outlook.

Arnold R. Webber, president of the University of Colorado, who served as a public member of the Nixon Pay Board, sees the difficulties currently besetting the big auto and steel companies as an assertion by the market of "classical economic discipline" that will eventually oblige both unions and employers to make painful adjustments, even if they do so at a glacial rate.

A similar view is expressed by R. Heath Larry, former vice chairman of United States Steel and chief management representative in the Carter Pay Advisory Committee. "Union leaders are not about to commit suicide," he says. "They will adjust to reality. The unfortunate thing is that they must find the foot on the jugular vein before they can build a political constituency for change."

In the meantime, there is wide agreement with the conclusion of George Perry, a senior fellow at the Brookings Institution, that the persistence of wage increases at the threshold of the double-digit range will be the most stubborn factor the Reagan administration must face in its fight on inflation.

"Wages have a half life of their own," he says. "The whole rate structure has a great deal of inertia in that it does not succumb readily to any kind of slack. Reagan has rejected a depression cure, but it wouldn't surprise me to see him let unemployment grow in the interest of moderating inflation."

The first building block of 1981 wage inflation is already in place. A 10.5 percent pay increase, plus an $18 monthly increase in family health protection, will become effective for 60,000 oil refinery workers Jan. 8 under union contracts negotiated after a 10-week strike earlier this year. That will put the industry's average weekly wage, now $470, well over the $500 mark.

Japan's Productivity

With the American auto industry experiencing its worst downturn in two decades, much has been made of Detroit's declining productivity. But measuring productivity among the world's major auto companies is a tricky business.

According to 1979 statistics published in Ward's Auto World, the Toyota Motor Company was the most productive in the world last year in terms of units produced per employee. Three other Japanese companies — Nissan, Toyo, Honda — make up the top four.

Many auto analysts are skeptical about the accuracy of such a measurement, however. David Healy, who follows the industry for Drexel Burnham Lambert, thinks that while productivity as determined by output per employee is valuable, it isn't necessarily the best way to gauge Japan's competitive strength, or America's weakness.

"Those figures are a little misleading," according to Mr. Healy. "Japanese car companies depend on subcontractors for a lot more of their parts production than major U.S. auto makers."

The same can be said of American Motors, which ranked fifth, right behind the Japanese. American Motors is more an assembler than a manufacturer, buying engines from General Motors, fenders from the Budd Company, and so on, Mr. Healy said.

Analysts say differences in product mix (United States companies continue to produce a wider range of cars than their Japanese counterparts), and the higher proportion of components American companies produce rather than buy compared with the foreign competition, make other productivity comparisons, like value-added productivity per employee, more important.

THE WEEK IN BUSINESS

The prime rate jumped to 17 percent from 16¼ percent last week at several major banks. The increase in the cost of business borrowing began with a move by the Continental Illinois Bank in Chicago. Many banks matched the increase, but Citibank on Friday announced a lesser rate — 16¾ percent, up from 16¼ percent. The prime rate, which banks charge their top-ranked corporate customers, had moved to 16¼ percent from 15½ percent earlier in the week.

International banking zones for areas in the United States were tentatively approved by the Federal Reserve. New York City has been pressing for the designation, which would free banks there from some regulatory requirements and make them more competitive with foreign banks.

American Motors said it would probably go bankrupt if its proposed links with Renault were not approved by stockholders. Chrysler said its "K" car sales missed its October target by 4,000 units and that as a result production schedules would be trimmed.

A Curtiss-Wright takeover proposal was made by Kennecott, which offered $40 a share in cash and stock in a $335 million deal. Two years ago, Curtiss-Wright tried to take over Kennecott.

Sears profit fell 36 percent in its third quarter ended Oct. 31 from the comparable period a year earlier. The retailer also announced the early retirement of 13 executives in a major reshuffling of management.

K mart earnings dropped 60 percent in its third quarter ended Oct. 29. Federated Department Stores reported that earnings more than doubled in its third quarter, ended Nov. 1. Macy's profit rose 2 6 percent and Associated Dry Goods posted a 10 percent gain.

Greyhound chose a new president, Richard C. Batastini, 51, who has been vice chairman. There was no indication, however, that he would be the prime candidate to eventually succeed Gerald H. Trautman, 68, chairman and chief executive. Robert Swanson, 47, resigned as president recently after only eight months in the job.

Penn Central would receive $2.11 billion from the Government in payment for the assets of its railroad, which was turned over to Conrail in 1976. The bulk of the funds will go to Penn Central creditors. A special court must still approve the settlement.

Japan agreed to a sharp cut in tariffs on tobacco products, a move that gives American companies greater access to the nation's $4 billion tobacco market.

Personal income rose by 1.1 percent in October, the fourth consecutive monthly rise. Corporate profits in the third quarter rose 7.9 percent, compared with the second quarter's 19.8 percent drop, the Commerce Department said. Housing starts rose a modest 1.6 percent in October.

Daniel F. Cuff

The Dow Passes 1,000

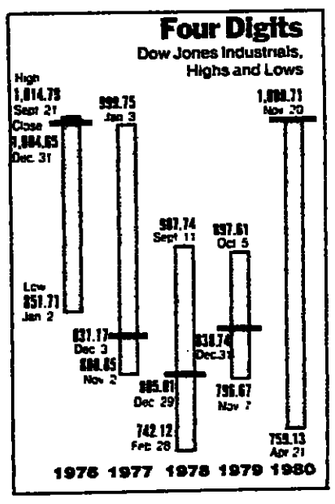
One of the the magic Wall Street numbers — Dow at 1,000 — was attained last week, but not for very long.

Buoyed by hopes for the success of Ronald Reagan's economic and tax policies, the Dow Jones industrial average closed at 1,000.17 on Thursday. That was the first time in nearly four years that it had closed above the phychological barrier of 1,000.

But on Friday, after discounting rising interest rates all week, the market succumbed to its old fears and, with the help of profit-taking, fell 10.24 to 989.93, finishing the week with a net gain of 3.58 points.

The Dow Jones average has climbed more than 50 points since Mr. Reagan won the Presidential election Nov. 4.

All the activity produced record turnover for the week of 306 million shares.



The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS
WEEK ENDED NOVEMBER 21, 1980
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
Texaco Inc	5,469,000	48¼	+ 3⅛
FedNat Mtg	4,928,900	11¾	– 3
LTV Corp	3,281,100	19¾	+ ⅝
IBM	3,120,500	70¾	– 1¼
Sony Corp	3,108,300	16½	+ 1
Mobil	2,991,700	80¼	+ ¾
Occident Pet	2,926,400	35¾	+ 2⅜
SearsRoeb	2,472,400	15¾	...
Gen Motors	2,423,900	45¼	– 4⅛
Boeing	2,382,100	38⅜	– ⅜
Gen Elec	2,186,200	62¼	+ 4
Gulf Oil	2,138,000	47¼	+ 1⅝
Amer T&T	2,055,900	47	– ⅝
Scott Paper	2,047,400	21¾	+ 2⅝
Schlitz Brw	2,043,500	9⅛	+ ⅛

MARKET DIARY	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advances	927	1,473
Declines	1,020	477
Total Issues	2,158	2,154
New Highs	414	342
New Lows	53	52

VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	306,047,710	10,130,382,893
Same Per. 1979	125,413,500	7,248,812,284

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES

	High	Low	Last	Net Change
New York Stock Exchange				
Indust	96.20	92.57	95.17	+1.90
Transp	81.14	76.27	80.84	+3.87
Utils	39.07	38.34	38.35	–0.46
Finance	88.20	87.49	87.62	–0.86
Composite	81.08	78.17	80.17	+1.21

Standard & Poor's				
400 Indust	182.3	154.1	159.2	+2.48
20 Trans	26.3	24.1	26.1	+1.61
40 Utils	53.7	52.0	52.7	–0.15
40 Financial	12.9	12.5	12.6	–0.29
500 Stocks	141.7	134.9	139.1	+1.98
Dow Jones				
30 Indust	1,009	988.9	989.9	+3.58
20 Trans	418.7	384.8	413.6	+21.6
15 Utils	118.6	114.8	116.2	–0.55
65 Combo	389.4	370.2	384.1	+7.24

The American Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCK
WEEK ENDED NOV. 21, 1980
(Consolidated)

Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng
GtlCan	1,854,500	18¼	– 1
HouOilM	1,590,200	46⅛	+ ⅜
Nat Patent	1,063,900	13¾	+ 2½
Amdahl	1,030,800	36¼	+ 2¼
DomePetr	929,000	58⅝	+ 1
Damson Oil	908,700	24⅛	+ 3½
Wang B	883,300	40⅝	– 2⅛
DWG Corp	727,400	4⅛	+ ⅛
RangerOil	703,200	20⅝	+ 2⅛
HuskyOG	668,300	15	+ ⅛

MARKET DIARY	Last Week	Prev. Week
Advanced	386	559
Declined	443	271
Total Issues	962	960
New Highs	135	135
New Lows	24	34

VOLUME (4 P.M. New York Close)	Last Week	Year To Date
Total Sales	45,321,680	1,455,675,086
Same Per. 1979	15,966,070	966,014,386

The New York Times

Founded in 1851

ADOLPH S. OCHS, *Publisher 1896-1935*
ARTHUR HAYS SULZBERGER, *Publisher 1935-1961*
ORVIL E. DRYFOOS, *Publisher 1961-1963*

ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER
Publisher

A. M. ROSENTHAL, *Executive Editor*
SEYMOUR TOPPING, *Managing Editor*
ARTHUR GELB, *Deputy Managing Editor*
JAMES L. GREENFIELD, *Assistant Managing Editor*
LOUIS SILVERSTEIN, *Assistant Managing Editor*

MAX FRANKEL, *Editorial Page Editor*
JACK ROSENTHAL, *Deputy Editorial Page Editor*
CHARLOTTE CURTIS, *Associate Editor*

TOM WICKER, *Associate Editor*

The Liberal Agenda

Democrats keep asking themselves, in the wake of the Reagan triumph, what's a good liberal to do now? What should be on the new liberal agenda? The questions are not so much stricken as dutiful. Democrats are accustomed — perhaps overly accustomed — to being responsible, to proclaiming policies and enacting programs. But they lost the Senate and the White House. Someone else is responsible now. The best thing liberals can do is try to hurry their way through the inevitable stages of defeat.

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Stage One.

The losers' instant response to the election was guilt, outpourings of guilt. Many are still scourging themselves for complacency. They rush up to the bar of social justice to plead guilty to Senator Moynihan's indictment that liberals have run out of ideas and energy. They are even adopting the Nixonian credo that the country is tired of throwing money at problems, that the Great Society was a flop.

It's all a bit overwrought. The Great Society a flop? Looked at Head Start lately? It fortifies the health and schooling of 375,000 little children each year. The food stamp program is no reckless throwing of money at esoteric problems. It stands between hunger and 20 million people. Programs like these will need old friends, not new enemies. As Michael Barone writes in The New Republic: "It is particularly ironic that liberals persist in believing that poverty is widespread, because the main reason it is not is that liberal programs have worked."

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Stage Two.

After guilt, Democrats now move on, quickly, to proclaim the need for "a new liberal agenda." But simply to start listing the primary national problems for which liberal answers are desired is to realize the same thing that is dawning on the energetic Republican transitioneers: There aren't many important problems for which one can identify solutions that are either liberal or conservative. The trick is to identify any solutions at all.

Nuclear reactors are not Democratic or Republican, but safe or unsafe. In trying to figure out how to conquer inflation, ideology makes about as much difference as whether Keynes was a Protestant or a Catholic. What are the partisan responses when the spot price of oil heads for $50 a barrel, or when Europe drags its feet on spending for NATO? As Neil Goldschmidt, the outgoing Secretary of Transportation, observes, it is not a partisan problem when some members of the Coast Guard are paid so little they, too, need food stamps.

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Stage Three.

Governing is a hard responsibility; conversely, being in the opposition has its charms. As that sinks in on the losers, their course becomes clear: relax.

There's nothing wrong with a rest. And once the pain of losing wears off, they can look for inspiration to the sight of the new boys pounding their heads against the stone walls. Already, Senator Tower is heard to say that if increased defense spending means the budget can't be balanced, so be it.

Democrats have been the ins for so long that they forget the animating, organizing power of opposition. Mr. Reagan hasn't proposed anything yet, not even a cabinet officer. Once he starts taking his whacks, the Democratic agenda will fill up fast enough.

Goat Stories From Three Mile Island

Remember those frightening stories about deformed animals and dead vegetation around the nuclear plant at Three Mile Island? Not just the anti-nuclear crowd spread the tales of unusual animal deaths, stillbirths, broken bones, missing eyes — even a glowing fish. Reports came from farmers, housewives and a veterinarian who had long practiced in the area. Here was the evidence, some said, that the radiation from nuclear power plants, including even normal releases, can cause devastating biological injury.

Well, the results of a thorough investigation of plant and animal defects are now in. The inquiry was run by the Nuclear Regulatory Commission with the help of two agencies that are highly sensitive to biological harm — the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture, looking out for farmers and livestock, and the Federal Environmental Protection Agency, which safeguards the public.

The findings are clear. None of the plant or animal defects can be attributed either to the accident or to normal nuclear operations at Three Mile Island. Many of the animal defects, in fact, were traced to the carelessness of the protesting farmers.

Calves that could not stand, or walk without staggering, turned out to be suffering nutritional deficiencies; when fed mineral and vitamin supplements, their problems disappeared. Goats that failed to produce offspring were found to be victims of genetic infertility; when a new buck was tried, reproduction soared. Horses that failed to breed were found to have a chronic infection. A group of 500 parakeets, canaries and other birds that died in one two-hour period probably succumbed to toxic fumes or an overheated aviary; they showed no signs of radiation injury. A decline in the sightings of toads was hardly peculiar to Three Mile Island; it had been recorded all over the East, and for two decades, and may be attributable to pesticides. Suspicious damage to plants and trees was traced to disease and insects, not radiation. A few cases of animal anemia were nowhere near the radioactive plume.

So the horror stories evaporate. That is not unusual. People often blame a highly dramatic and frightening event for unrelated difficulties. The wise citizen withholds judgment until hysteria subsides and dispassionate investigators assemble the facts. Three Mile Island taught a lot about the defects of nuclear plants, but it caused no defects in Pennsylvania's woods and barnyards.

Gestation, Inc.

If England's Baby Louise Brown, who was conceived in a petri dish, is a triumph of medicine, what then is the baby born recently to a surrogate mother? Neither the product of adultery, as some claim, nor of a scientific breakthrough, as was Baby L., he is still something more than a much-wanted child who arrived at his parents' home by a rather circuitous route.

Given the fact that she was paid for her time and trouble, his mother is, in a sense, an entrepreneurial pioneer. And although babies have been bought before, he himself, being custom-tailored, is the human equivalent of a bespoke suit. Which leads us to ask: What are the economic implications of surrogate motherhood in the marketplace?

Will the doctors responsible for engineering conception get a slice of the surrogate's fee? If they have a number of prospective surrogates on their books, could they be said to be keeping a stable? If so, should a further job description be added to M.D.? And another consideration: must the surrogate mother pay income tax? Is the baby then subject to the sales tax?

As to the fee itself, how should it be determined? Since this appears to be a seller's market, we assume it'll be pretty much in the hands of the surrogate, and closely tied to quality control. Will the college graduate with an immaculate gene pool be able to charge more for her service than the high school dropout with unsavory relatives? Can the raving beauty command more money than the plainer jane? Do blondes get a bonus?

While it's true that some of the same questions were raised in the past about sperm donation, two factors separate the issues. One is the relative impersonality of sperm donation. The second concerns the wide difference in financial incentive. At $20 per donation, there is just no comparison with the fees a woman could command for each nine-month gestation.

It is impossible to predict all the medical or ethical implications of surrogate motherhood. These are, as the saying goes, early days. But that it represents a whole new sector of the economy is beyond dispute.

Topics

The Search for Tomorrows

A Cosmic Thought

Consider the perfection of Voyager 1, from which scientists learned more in one week near Saturn than in all previous history. The shrewdly plotted trajectory, the computer program, the launch, the power cells, sensors, scanners, cameras, transmitters — everything worked. It was a demonstration of excellence, a paean to American ingenuity and skill.

Why, then, did the toaster just sizzle and die? Why did our refrigerator conk out on last July's hottest day? Why did our neighbors just order a Toyatsun? Why does Saturn come in clearer than the TV stations that promised better viewing when they moved their antennas to the top of the World Trade Center?

The answer, of course, is teleological, not technological. It's a matter of pride and self-respect. For the moment, we seem to be the only cosmic explorers in our solar system, the sole custodians of the techniques to plumb the heavens. It would be unthinkable to embarrass the galaxy and affront the universe by showing less than our best in space. We simply must throw perfection at the stars, "or what's a heaven for?"

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Candidate Javits

Though we tried hard to deflate the Senate candidacy of Jacob Javits, in the valid fear that it would serve to elect a conservative, we offer a lift to Mr. Javits's current bid to become the nation's representative at the United Nations. We don't know the competition, but can, parochially, testify to his obvious credentials. He is a deeply committed internationalist and a master of the nation's most important problem before the U.N. — the Middle East. His would be a respected voice to the world.

Sports Lather

How long will the honeymoon last between the meddlesome Yankee owner and his newest manager? Will the prized free-agent outfielder, who claims money isn't foremost, be lured to New York by the chance to inspire disadvantaged youth? Can the champion Islanders sustain their "intensity"? Has the hard-boiled Jet coach so intimidated his players they fear their shadows as well as their opponents?

Enough of this daily soap about the fragile psyches of sports heroes. The news about the New York Knicks is much simpler. The Knickerbockers have unloaded disruptive superstars. They have lured Red Holzman, a grandfatherly paragon of patience, from retirement back into coaching. He makes champions, and boring copy. Their heads not yet swelled by astronomic salaries, the Knicks are playing gloriously. Theirs is the only true search for tomorrow.

Letters

'Totalitarian Right' in Need of a Grand Opposition

To the Editor:

The recent elections bear witness to the fact that the present danger emanates not only from the totalitarian left abroad but also from the totalitarian right at home.

The totalitarian right, which falsely operates under the banner of Christian purity and whose spokesmen include Jerry Falwell and Jesse Helms, made major gains on Nov. 4, expanding its power base both on the local level and on Capitol Hill. It now commands a position of influence unrivaled since the end of the McCarthy era. The glib assumption of many political analysts that the pendulum will invariably swing back to the political center must be challenged. Without a sustained effort on the part of American moderates, this may not occur.

It would be a tragedy if opposition to the far right were confined to the liberal community. Let us not forget that establishmentarian conservatives as well as liberals were under assault during the McCarthy era. Today such conservatives as Howard Baker and George Bush are deemed unacceptable by far-right purists. What is needed is a grand coalition of all believers in political and cultural pluralism, liberals and moderate conservatives alike.

Let us throw down the gauntlet now, for it is the survival of our democratic institutions which may ultimately be at stake.

DAVID A. DICKSON 2d
Cambridge, Mass. Nov. 10, 1980

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To the Editor:

The Nov. 4 debacle for the Democrats holds some stern but simple lessons for the party. Discipline among its members, whether based on consensus, compromise or discrete silence, is a necessity in a media-rich world.

Party loyalty, particularly among members of Congress, is a practical requirement as well as an intrinsic virtue. The corvine postures of some leaders during the Carter years, notably Senators Henry Jackson and Edward Kennedy, standing by to see how popular the President's initiatives might be before offering public support, is unacceptable. In the structure of the party itself a means must be found to mobilize the intellect and energy of its committed members in the formation of policy.

Recent attempts to broaden the base of party positions have left it vi... to the whims and opinions of ... many who lack attachment to p... principles. Now, having frit... away the victory Carter won for ... party in 1976, the task is to achie... adversity what apparently could ... be accomplished in success.

WILLIAM TOO...
Chislehurst, Kent, England, Nov. 7.

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To the Editor:

The election is over, and we shall ... be starting to hear of the marvel o... transition of the seat of governme... controls are turned over in a smoo... orderly fashion. It is being done thi... committees rather than coups and ... the pen rather than the sword.

The truth, however, is that ... peaceful and calm simply be... there really is no turnover at all ... still operate under the belief that ... so-called two parties are just that. ... in reality this election showed ... than ever that they are two groups ... resenting the same interests. Ne... der all is quiet.

A real opposition party is ... needed in America. DON SI...
New York, Nov. 11

Humanity at a Crossroads

To the Editor:

Once again an American accomplishment in space that should have high philosophical impact on all mankind — the phenomenal reconnaissance of the vast, ringed planet Saturn and several of its diverse satellites by a technically exotic Voyager 1 — will probably fail to turn us around.

The world outlay of more than half a trillion dollars every year for weapons instead of social improvement starkly reflects our perverted values. Meanwhile, Congress continues to pare NASA's exploration funding. A fascinating Halley's Comet escort mission has apparently been vetoed, and the Galileo Jupiter orbiter, if it is finally approved, must await launching from one of the long-delayed shuttle vehicles, now largely intended for military application.

But Voyager 2, a twin of Voyager 1, is following on a trajectory to encounter Saturn next August and then distant Uranus. What shall be humanity's destination? Joining the stellar club or radioactive ruin? Were terrestrial heads of state more into astronomy, and truly aware of implications abounding in the universe, there could be greater humility and less combat-



ive politics on this isolated verdant planet.

I often do wish some sophisticated alien civilization actually would mount a U.F.O. encounter here — to rescue us from ourselves.

PETER A. LEAVENS
Massapequa, L.I., Nov. 16, 1980

An American Dilemma

To the Editor:

Simon Rifkind, one of this country's outstanding lawyers, correctly pointed out in his Nov. 9 letter that the taking of our diplomatic personnel in Iran as hostages violated established principles of international law and was in fact legally an act of war.

Sharing his view that such a fundamental violation of law ought not to go unpunished, I would have been interested to know the remedy Mr. Rifkind would propose. Particularly, how do we act against Iran without strengthening the hands of the Soviet Union and Iraq?

EUGENE H. ZAGAT JR.
New York, Nov. 14, 1980

•

To the Editor:

Simon Rifkind favors a tough stance toward our enemy, Iran. This sounds fine legally — unless his daughter is one of the hostages.

E. SELTZER
West Hartford, Conn., Nov. 10, 1980

Priority in Albany

To the Editor:

The New York State Legislature's special session has on its agenda a pay increase for its top executives. It is called "reasonable." They might deserve it. It will put the lowest of the top executives over $50,000.

A woman and her three children who live near the State Capitol recently had only mayonnaise sandwiches for the last four days of the month. Her needs are not on the agenda.

Since 1974, there has been no increase in public-assistance grants for children (70 percent of those on assistance) and mothers, the aged, the blind and the disabled (24 percent), and the 1974 increase was based on a 1969 standard.

Are mayonnaise sandwiches all our needy children deserve? How "reasonable" is that?

(Rev.) BRIAN O'SHAUGHNESSY
Peace and Justice Commission
Catholic Diocese of Albany
Albany, Nov. 17, 1980

Who Will Control The Presidency?

To the Editor:

We are now to be treated to a "c... man of the board" style Presid... with the President relegated ... spokesman role to sell the pa... agreed upon by an inner circle ... posed of the Cabinet, White Hou... visers and whoever catches the P... dent's ear.

Both Senator Laxalt and Mr. M... on national TV programs on Nov. ... dicated that this would be Rea... manner of conducting the Presid... Who then will really control the ... dency? Who will be leading the ... try?

It is a dangerously ambiguous ... rangement which does not give p... ise of the much-touted new leader... Granted that President Carter ... frequently unpersuasive, how ... better will be a warmed-over E... hower-staff type of Presidency? ... cliché that time will tell gives one ... comfort.

The fact seems to be that we ... continue to lack effective nat... leadership. We are stuck with a ... year Presidency and a number o... year right-wing senators.

Again, and for the billionth t... Why cannot the United States pro... and elect great political leaders ... by accident? The answer seems ... that the electoral constituency is ... ply not sufficiently educated and ... plined. Jefferson's hope of a gre... tional democracy seems to have ... a dream.

CARLTON C. QUA...
St. Paul, Nov. 10

The writer is emeritus professo... history at Carleton College in N... field, Minn.

Guns' Welcome

To the Editor:

The Pope is a messenger of pe... and his high office is a force ... much good in the world. But I ... der about the impact on the ... of millions of young people worldw... disenchanted with "establishmen... when a roaring 21-gun salute is ... tonated in West Germany in ... Pope's honor as a head of state.

J. ST...
New York, Nov. 18.

The Federal Reserve's Futile Approach to Combating Inflation

To the Editor:

The wild gyrations of interest rates during the past 12 months exposed the ineffectiveness of monetary policy in controlling the growth of money supply and inflation. Endorsement of an inflexible tight credit management demonstrates a lack of responsiveness to changing money market conditions.

The quest by the Federal Reserve Bank to stabilize prices boomeranged largely because today's inflation is the result of high deficit financing by the Federal Government and exogenous forces beyond the control of the central banking system. There is no way for the Fed to deal with rapidly rising food prices, high energy costs and large government deficit financing.

Stubborn efforts by the Central Bank to wring out inflation from the system are proving self-defeating. Growth in the money supply is bound to fluctuate violently as long as the Federal Government engages in large financing operations. Consequently, the Federal Reserve has become a pawn of the Treasury because it is unsuccessfully attempting to even out the disrupting influences of heavy deficit financing. Therefore, money supply has grown out of control, and this has undermined investors' confidence in the ability of the monetary authorities to accomplish their goal.

Because of this increased uncertainty in financial markets, institutions have gravitated toward short-term money instruments. This has produced an inverted yield curve which is, to say the least, an abnormal occurrence at this stage of the business cycle. Investors are left without guidelines, and as their liquidity preferences increase, so do interest rates.

An orderly financial market depends heavily on the ability of the government to stabilize expectations. This is best achieved by gradual changes in monetary policy so that investors can discern with some assurance the direction of these changes. When the money markets are constantly jolted, confusion prevails and confidence is undermined. The resulting effects of high interest rates and lagging confidence spill over to the stock market. This highlights the differentials in risk between stocks and fixed-income securities. It siphons funds away from equities and increases the volatility of security markets.

It is clear, therefore, that monetary policy is not the solution to our financial and inflation problems. Under the circumstances, it can only contribute to uncertainty and undermine investors' expectations because of the instability of money supply. To become effective, monetary policy needs to be coordinated with disciplined fiscal policies aimed at balancing the budget. The Federal Government should be responsible for maintaining relati... stable prices in the exogenous a... beyond the control of the Fed.

Under the circumstances, this is ... the time to adopt a completely ... tight money policy when the Fed ... forced to breach the policy to in... successful deficit financing. To s... extent, we are witnessing many le... ages in the financial and economic ... tem, such as a slow recovery, an ... certain housing market and very w... tile bonds and stock values.

The background for continued h... prices is already in the cards. If ... monetarists are correct, sometime ... the future the impact of current t... money policy is likely to have an ... verse influence on potential econo... expansion. Attempts by the Fed ... maintain a tight money posture at t... stage of the business cycle may put ... fading luster on the claims of monet... ists who emphasize the role of mon... as an effective tool for fighting hi... inflation.

ANGELICO A. GROPPEL...
PETER SGOUROMI...
Associate Professors of Finan...
Hofstra Universi...
Hempstead, L.I., Nov. 12, 19...

The Times welcomes letters from readers. Letters for publication must include the writer's name, address and telephone number. Because of the large volume of mail received, we regret that we are unable to acknowledge or to return unpublished letters.

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Chislehurst, Kent, England

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CARLTON C
St. Paul, M

*The writer is emeritus pro
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IN THE NATION

Is Reagan A Reaganite?

By Tom Wicker

Senator Howard Baker, who's seen
em come and go, says Ronald Rea-
an is managing his transition period
better than any President-elect in re-
ent times. That may well be so, but
se warning flares are nevertheless
beginning to line the roadside.

Here's Chairman Paul Volcker of
e Federal Reserve Board, for in-
ance, telling a House subcommittee
his grave reservations about Mr.
eagan's tax-cutting plans. He con-
ded a tax cut was "devoutly to be
esired" but said he was "concerned
bout other dimensions of the de-
ision" — that it might increase
e budget deficit and spur infla-
on. That's serious, if muted, opposi-
on because the Fed, if it chooses,
an manage the money supply so
s to diminish the effect of a tax re-
uction.

And here's Democratic Senator
am Nunn of Georgia, a military spe-
alist who has been mentioned as a
ossible Reagan Secretary of Defense
- although not by Reagan insiders —
arning the new President against
spending draft registration, as he
as promised to do. Mr. Nunn said
at would "significantly" diminish
he nation's ability to mobilize in an
mergency, "send the wrong signal"
allies and adversaries, display a
ack of continuity in military policy
nd be unfair to young men who've al-
eady registered.

That's serious, too, not only be-
ause Mr. Nunn speaks with the au-
hority of the outgoing chairman of
he military manpower subcommit-
ee and can muster strong support in
he Senate; but because his statement
acks up Mr. Reagan's own defense
transition team, which is reported to
ppose suspending registration. Once
n office, Mr. Reagan can act on his
wn; plainly, however, it won't be
asy to do.

And there was Senator J. Strom
hurmond, the other morning, saying
hat next year, as chairman of the Ju-
iciary Committee, he might lead a
ight for the repeal of the Voting
ights Act, and another to bar the
ederal judiciary from jurisdiction
ver cases involving education —
hen you wouldn't have the Federal
overnment in Washington dictating
every school district in the country,
he way it is now."

That's certainly serious, even
hough it was said in euphoria, follow-
ng passage of the Helms-Thurmond
mendment that put an end to Justice
epartment involvement in school
esegregation cases involving bus-
ng. Mr. Thurmond could hardly
hoose two objectives better calcu-
ated to raise a civil rights storm over
he Reagan Administration, unify
what remains of liberalism and push
Mr. Reagan into the political choice
e has so far avoided — between his
ight-wing supporters and a broad,
noderate national consensus. Natu-
ally, he'd rather have both.

Perhaps not quite so serious, but
urely of little comfort to the Presi-
lent-elect, are the horrid groans of
nguish arising from certain right-
ving irreconcilables who are begin-
ing to believe that a Reagan Admin-
stration will be "old home week" —
s Richard Viguerie, the wizard mail-
nan, put it — *for what they regard as*
he too-leftist Nixon-Ford regime.

These capitalist roaders and run-
ing dogs of the New Right include
Paul Weyrich of the Committee for
he Survival of a Free Congress, who
as already warned Vice President-
lect Bush to get right or else; John T.
Dolan of the National Conservative
Political Action Committee, with all
hose liberal senators' scalps hanging
rom his belt; and the unquenchable
ohn Lofton, editor of the Conserva-
ive Digest, who says he's wondering
"how much of a Reaganite Reagan
eally is." But then, who isn't?

Thus, even before picking his Cabi-
net, the President-elect has his own
Gang of Four hovering vigilantly on
his flank. Mr. Reagan knows, more-
over, that these spokesmen, however
petulant, represent a considerable
sentiment in the coalition of forces
that elected him — and that they, too,
if sufficiently disgruntled, may be
able to force that unwanted choice
upon him.

In fact, even at this early stage of
the game, it appears likely that Mr.
Reagan's problems will not be limited
to dampening inflation, lowering
unemployment, strengthening the
military, cutting taxes, reducing Fed-
eral expenditures and balancing the
budget by 1983, as promised.

In addition, he may have to cope on
Capitol Hill with a runaway conserva-
tive Senate, eager to avenge old indig-
nities, whether or not the effort is in
Mr. Reagan's current political inter-
est or the long-term interest of the Re-
publican party. Elsewhere, he may
quickly be confronted with a disap-
pointed New Right-born again-give-
'em no quarter "conservatism" that
apparently expects him to put prayer
back in the schools, gays back in the
closet, women back in the 19th cen-
tury, and creationism back in the
classroom.

Little of that is realistically within
a President's power or Ronald Rea-
gan's mandate; and the President-
elect may soon be painfully aware of
what Democratic chief executives
have long known — that the middle
ground on which Presidents prefer to
stand will never be congenial to the
outer reaches of a political coalition.
And sooner or later, the choice has to
be made.

The Carter Promise

By David H. Berg

HOUSTON — *On the first day of his* Presidency, Jimmy Carter issued his promised pardon for civilian Vietnam War resistors, a document I had drafted. That evening, his pollster Pat Caddell, his media adviser Jerry Rafshoon, and I drove away from the west wing of the White House. We spoke of the lingering division in the country over Vietnam, between black and white, and even between North and South. Rafshoon sat with his hands in his trench-coat pockets, and as heat thawed the car he spoke enthusiastically of the new President: "He can be a great healer. He's Southern. He's progressive. And he attracts great people."

We thought Mr. Carter was an idealist at the center of a group of pragmatists. Yet he was to abandon his litany of seemingly high-minded campaign promises at the first sign of resistance. All too soon, it became clear that he believed deeply in very little and passionately about nothing at all — except in getting elected.

I was not only to draft the pardon of civilian war resistors but also to make recommendations concerning the upgrading of about 400,000 less-than-honorable discharges. These men, in disproportionate numbers black and Hispanic, were disqualified from G.I. benefits, discriminated against in the job market, and with alarming frequency convicted of stateside crimes.

During the transition, I was to work with Charles Kirbo, the President's close friend, and then report our recommendations to Mr. Carter. For weeks I met with such diverse groups as the American Legion and Amnesty International. Despite Mr. Kirbo's objections, I decided to recommend a universal upgrading, except for persons convicted of violent crimes. I drafted my own options paper, Telexed copies to Mr. Kirbo and Mr. Carter, and left for Plains, Ga.

Jimmy Carter's icy glare was not yet famous but I recognized it straight off when I arrived at his home. "Charley disagrees with everything you recommended," he said, referring to the upgrading. While Mr. Carter and I argued about every proposal, Walter Mondale and Stuart Eizenstat listened with chilling indifference. Concerning the cost of increased G.I. benefits, he snapped: "This kind of plan will bankrupt us. The cost is over $100 billion." I responded that the transition economists had fixed the increase at $100 million. Mr. Carter found the error in his math, shrugged, and said with the equanimity of the recently elected: "They don't know anything." Then we discussed overseeing the upgrading program in the White House rather than in the Pentagon. The public would not trust the military to act against itself, I argued. Mr. Carter slapped his hands to his knees and, with seeming prescience, said: "I don't need public approbation." Apparently growing impatient, he centered his attack on me, as messenger of *his* campaign promise: "The point is, David, I would have fought in that war."

If his underlying attitude was exposed by our colloquy, he was nonetheless trapped by his promise. He *had* to issue the pardon. However, there was no clear-cut campaign promise regarding less-than-honorable discharges; consequently, his plan upgraded fewer than 14,000 discharges — hundreds of thousands of disadvantaged men were ignored.

Bert Lance had told a group of Houston businessmen during the 1976 campaign: "Carter runs left, but governs right." Predictably, those who were forced to leave his staff or those who quit shared a common political denominator: They were invariably left-leaning and quite willing, often eager, to disagree with Mr. Carter. I was the first to go. Pat Anderson, the campaign's chief speechwriter, left before the inauguration, his eloquent texts supplanted from the start by sloppy rewrites. Midge Costanza, who was Mr. Carter's liaison with interest and minority groups, met with a group of gay-rights advocates in the White House and was forced out within a year. Barry Jagoda, the thoughtful media adviser, was replaced by Mr. Rafshoon, the ad man, when Mr. Carter concluded that the fault in his Administration lay only in the way it was perceived. Later, Mr. Carter fired Joseph Califano with scant justification and excoriated Cyrus Vance after his resignation with a gratuitous public rebuke. In every case, he turned, if not from the best, then surely from the better minds and hearts at his disposal.

In a few years, especially if there is Middle East peace, there may well be a groundswell of public sentiment for Jimmy Carter. Until then he will be left to wonder, as have been the men and women he deposed, what he could have done differently to make it turn out better, and how he came to lose the promise of Mr. Rafshoon's reverie: In the end, he neither helped nor healed this troubled nation.

David H. Berg, who worked for Jimmy Carter from April 1976 until the day after his inauguration, is a lawyer.

A Coming Threat to Constitutional Values

By Dorothy J. Samuels

The political upheaval on Election Day and the resulting elevation of Senator Strom Thurmond and other intransigent foes of civil liberties and civil rights to key leadership positions in the next Congress profoundly threaten traditional constitutional values.

Plainly, the election was not a mandate for radical constitutional change. Yet the results provide fresh impetus for laws embodying the so-called Christian bill of rights of the new evangelical anti-civil-liberties movement, including measures supporting book censorship, prayer and the teaching of the biblical account of creation in the public schools, and discrimination against homosexuals. There are difficult battles ahead over repressive new laws that would undermine freedom of speech, association, and religion, as well as constitutional amendments that could alter permanently the legal framework upon which our nation was founded.

Some of the critical danger points:

Racial equality. Legislation passed during Congress's lame-duck session precluding the Justice Department's seeking busing as a remedy in court challenges to intentionally segregated public schools may be the precursor of developments that could jeopardize 30 years of progress toward equal treatment under law. Members of President-elect Reagan's transition team have stated that civil-rights enforcement will not be high on the Justice Department's agenda. And, in January when Mr. Thurmond replaces Edward M. Kennedy as chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which acts on most legislation concerning the Constitution, courts, and civil liberties, repeal of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and a constitutional amendment barring court-ordered busing, will receive serious consideration.

Legislation, passed by the House this year, to add teeth to Federal fair-housing law will almost certainly die, while bills barring use of affirmative action to combat systematic race- or gender-based discrimination in employment may take on new life.

Freedom of choice on abortion. Fueled by a Supreme Court decision upholding the Congressional ban on Medicaid-funded abortions, Congress has continued whittling away at the constitutional right of choice through the use of amendments to various appropriations bills.

In the election, right-to-life political-action committees helped defeat many Senate and House members who supported abortion rights. When the new Congress convenes, momentum for a constitutional amendment banning all non-therapeutic abortions may be difficult to resist.

Separation of church and state. With increasing vigor, advocates of prayer and other religious indoctrination in public schools have been working to nullify Supreme Court rulings that outlaw such practices as a violation of the First Amendment.



Philippe Weisbecker

Senator Paul Laxalt one of President-elect Reagan's closest advisers, has introduced The Family Protection Act, which would, among other things, deny Federal education funds to states *that do not allow prayer in public* buildings, including schools. Before the election, Jesse Helms pushed through the Senate legislation that would have stripped Federal courts of jurisdiction to hear cases relating to school prayer. This measure, of dubious constitutionality, was an attempt *to redirect litigation on this issue into* the state courts, which have been less sympathetic to constitutional claims. Fortunately, there were enough House votes to defeat a counterpart proposal by a narrow margin. If it comes up again, the vote could go the other way.

Emphasis in the new Congress is likely to be on passage of a school-prayer constitutional amendment, which Mr. Thurmond has listed as a Judiciary Committee priority.

National-security issues. The most serious danger is that history will repeat itself. One real throwback may be efforts by Representative John M. Ashbrook and others to revive the House Internal Security Committee (formerly the House Un-American Activities Committee), which had its heyday in the 1950's but was not abolished formally until 1975. Only two years ago, Representative Larry McDonald was able to collect 177 of the 218 signatures needed to bring such a proposal to a floor vote. In the new Congress, the chances for success should be greatly enhanced.

With Barry Goldwater in line to take the Senate Intelligence Committee's helm, senatorial concern for open government and control of the intelligence agencies that characterized the early post-Watergate period may be overtaken by efforts to repeal or substantially amend the Freedom of Information Act, and to authorize the agencies to carry on the kind of surveillance of political groups engaged not in crime but in First Amendment-protected activity that House and Senate investigatory committees exposed as abuses just a few years ago. Renewed consideration of an amendment to the Federal Tort Claims Act to grant absolute immunity to Government officials sued for violating constitutional rights is another likely possibility.

Overall, the potential for eroding the Bill of Rights is sobering. What is needed now is a national Bill of Rights lobby as intent on preserving our precious freedoms as others seem to be on destroying them.

Dorothy J. Samuels is executive director of the New York Civil Liberties Union.

Guns for Hire

By Ira A. Lipman

MEMPHIS — It is a testament either to the adaptability of human nature or the survival instinct that, faced with rampant crime and police cutbacks, businessmen and private citizens have turned to another method of protecting themselves and their property.

Private security guards are in one of the most rapidly expanding occupations in the United States, having grown in number by more than 75 percent since 1970. Remarkably, guards now outnumber policemen.

But the boom in private security has an ominous underside. Everywhere, leaders in the industry are noting an increase in demand for armed guards. This trend is disturbing because, given the nature of most guard assignments, guns are unnecessary and dangerous.

In 1979, California officials reported a more than 50 percent increase over the previous year in firearms applications from security officers, a trend *that has continued so far in 1980.* Texas has almost 40 percent more registered armed guards than four years ago, despite its strict licensing requirements — state licensing officials estimate that now 1 in 3 guards are toting handguns. In Florida, the ratio is about 1 to 4 — well over 10,000 security guards there are carrying a weapon of some sort. One can only guess at the figures in states where licensing requirements are less stringent and records virtually nonexistent.

In a fearful society like ours, there are clear reasons for the growing popularity of armed guards — which is why the myths surrounding them must be exposed.

Contrary to common perceptions, armed guards do not enhance safety. In fact, they often provoke violent confrontations.

A common thief, with no intention of using his weapon, may perceive an armed guard as a threat to his life. Often innocent bystanders are wounded or killed in the panicked shooting that may follow.

Private security officers in most jurisdictions have no more legal power of arrest than common citizens, a crucial fact forgotten by many who equate security guards with police officers. Badge and uniform lend guards authority and influence. Guns no doubt enhance this image. But at the same time, guns invite a transgression of a guard's statutory limitations.

The decision to use a handgun requires split-second finely-honed judgment, usually instilled by public law-enforcement officials during training sessions. For example, in New York City, police cadets are schooled in the discriminating use of "deadly force" in "walk-through" sessions, where *targets depicting muggers and by*standers spring from doorways and closets. Police recruits in Los Angeles receive 14 weeks of basic firearm instruction — exactly one-half of their overall training — including an additional eight weeks of special training in the use and abuse of "deadly force."

Few private security firms have the inclination or the resources to provide such training, nor are they required to do so. The only check on the unrestricted distribution of guns to private guards lies with the states. Few have mandatory training requirements. In New York, whose gun-control laws are among the toughest in the country, a security guard can receive a pistol permit simply by meeting requirements established by counties. In Manhattan, there are two: no history of mental illness and of criminal conviction.

Ultimately, it is the security industry that must alert clients to the dangers and fallacies surrounding armed guards, and to provide proper safeguards in rare cases when weapons are genuinely required.

When armed service is mandated — as for nuclear plants and defense sites — or when a gun is vital to the guard's safety, security firms must provide more than what should be normally rigorous training. It is essential to assess a candidate's psychological propensity to use firearms safely.

Where and when possible, an applicant for armed duty should be administered a polygraph ("lie-detector") examination and an appropriate personality profile, such as the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory. Neither is an infallible indicator of one's fitness to carry weapons, but when professionally administered and interpreted in comparison to police-group scales, the polygraph tests and findings and the Minnesota Inventory can point out tendencies deserving further exploration during subsequent interviews.

The added costs incurred by instituting these safeguards are an investment in public safety. Effective armed service should cost more, to be certain that the necessary controls are provided and to ensure that it is used selectively.

In a society already prone to violence, guns are one more catalyst. In limiting the use of firearms by private security guards, we help protect a frightened society from itself.

Ira A. Lipman is president of Guardsmark Inc., a security-services firm.

WASHINGTON

In Praise Of Style

By James Reston

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 — The pause between Administrations in Washington is a little like the hush during the prelude to one of Wagner's operas — all fiddles and comforting melody before the curtain goes up and the drums begin to roll.

Ronald Reagan and his leading lady were in here for a dress rehearsal, and they didn't miss a cue or skip a line. No stage manager could possibly have arranged a more perfect setting. Washington sparkled in the crisp clear autumn air, and even the disappointed Democrats were conceding that the President-elect really had "style."

It's a slippery word, usually implying in this town that the man is all style and no substance and should be tossed to the society writers. But "style" in politics, at least in the beginning of a new Administration, *is a kind of substance, for it sets the tone* and mood for the coming drama.

Carter came in here four years ago determined to "face the lions," to be an "effective" if not a popular President, to confront the hard issues and reform the Government and even his party, with the support of the Congress and the people if possible, alone if necessary. He built no alliances with the elders of his party and the Congress, and he inspired no personal affection, for he concentrated on the substance of things as he saw them — often changing the issues as he went along — but he failed to develop the style *needed to achieve them. This may be* his political epitaph.

Reagan, on the other hand, came in in a different style. He went around town paying his respects to the President, the Congress and the Chief Justice as if he were still campaigning for their support — which of course he is. *He attended a couple of parties with* some of his supporters and some of his political opponents, and then flew home to California, feeling, as most people in Washington also did, that everybody had had a jolly good time.

Reagan is optimistic, maybe with the optimism of inexperience or even ignorance. Unlike Carter, he doesn't think he can stamp out sin or impose human rights on a divided and selfish world. But he does think that maybe he can tame the Soviets with larger defense budgets, cut taxes by 10 percent a year over the next three years, reduce prices and unemployment, and still balance the budget. It is a popular vision, and may even last until he takes office on Jan. 20 and has to face the facts.

Still, Reagan has some other personal advantages which go to the question of both substance and style. He has a sense of humor, if not a sense of history. Unlike Carter, Nixon, and Johnson, he seems to have a limited view of his own importance, and even of his own campaign rhetoric.

Perhaps more important, he has the gift of speech. This may be more significant than anything else in the coming years. President Carter sensed the problems of his time and had a vague vision of the ominous coming years, but he never managed to explain them clearly to the people, so that they could understand what he was trying to do. This will be a major challenge for the new President: to make clear that we are living in a different, even a revolutionary period at home and abroad — requiring, as Mr. Lincoln said over 100 years ago, that since the world is new, "we must think anew."

Governor Reagan has made a good beginning since the election. He has been modest, he has been friendly to his opponents, he has insisted that the foreign policy of the nation must be nonpartisan. And maybe he's right in thinking that if only he can "get the government off the backs of the people," we will have enough money to increase the defense budget, reduce taxes, and balance the budget. But even most of the men now being considered for his Cabinet have their doubts.

Carter insisted that there was a "malaise" in the nation; that we were living beyond our means; and that we must therefore sacrifice to restore order at home and defend a decent civilization in the world. At Notre Dame he suggested that we were excessively worried about the Soviet menace and should concentrate on limiting the arms race. But these were unpopular arguments that he never managed to articulate and that in the end helped defeat him. History may be more generous to him than his contemporaries.

Reagan may very well do better. Though the Republicans have controlled the White House for only eight of the last 20 years, he has a remarkably good roster of experienced Republicans to choose from for his Cabinet and staff.

It would probably be a mistake to believe in all the clichés that have been bandied about since the election to the effect that Reagan now has a "mandate" to preside over a new era of Republican conservative control. This was said when Eisenhower won in the elections of '52 and '56, but it didn't happen. Johnson won in '64 and Nixon in '72 by much larger popular votes than Reagan's, but their parties lost the next Presidential election.

So Reagan has a historic opportunity, but not a cinch. It is not clear that he has a policy that will command the support of his party let alone the Congress, but he has a relaxed style of friendship and speech, and he seeks cooperation rather than confrontation at home and abroad. This has given Washington a sense of a new beginning and even of some hope.

Arts & Leisure

A 'Video Revolution' Is Shaping the Future of Film

By WILLIAM BATES

Hollywood has adopted some new jargon. Studio executives now speak of themselves as producing "software." Their motion pictures, which once had grand openings, are now phased, like multi-stage moon rockets, through a series of "optimal sequential release windows." The talk seems out of NASA's Space Flight Center in Houston — not Hollywood.

But behind this veneer of alien jargon, something quite real is taking place. The motion picture industry is at the start of the second great technological revolution in its 90-year history, and this is an occurrence which will profoundly change the art of movie making and the habits of moviegoers as well.

The first revolution, of course, was occasioned by the arrival in 1927 of the "talkies." Now comes the so-called video revolution, in which relatively inexpensive videotape supersedes film and offers creative movie makers striking visual possibilities typified by the intergalactic scenery of "Star Wars." But at the same time, videotape substitutes the comparatively fuzzy video picture for the sharp image produced by film; and the future hardware of moviegoing — the home television set, with its relatively small screen and compressed picture — limits the artistic possibilities associated with film and huge movie theater screens. All of this will have a profound effect on the art of movie making but, in addition, by giving the movie industry the capability of distributing films to patrons in their homes instead of theaters, the video revolution is about to transform the manner in which we experience one of our major forms of art and entertainment.

To grasp the potential of this revolution-in-the-making, here is a speculative peek at a typical American family in the 1990's:

Husband and wife are suburbanites who live in relatively affluent suburb. Although he makes a comfortable living as a college dean and she, by pursuing a career in cancer research, makes theirs a typical two-income family, the family's leisure life tends to revolve around home. After all, they are the parents of two children, aged 13 and 9. Given the nation's chronic inflation, the high cost of taking the whole family to a theater (to say nothing of the chronic scarcity of gasoline that makes all but the most essential outings in their four-passenger moped economically inadvisable), they think it the better part of thrift and patriotism to stay close to the hearth — or, to be more accurate, the television screen.

Like millions of other Americans, the couple, who met while waiting in line to see "Willie and Phil" and spent their first date seeing "Jules and Jim" for the first time, have long been part of the video revolution. So, instead of going to the movies, the movies come to them.

They are the owners of a video disk machine, built by RCA, that cost them under $500. It attaches to the antenna terminals of their color television set. And to "play" a movie on it, they turn the dial to an unused channel — in their case channel 3 — slide a phonograph-sized disk into the machine and play.

They buy their movies at the same shopping mall store where they buy their books and records. A disk for a newly released movie, such as "The Return of Darth Vader's Grandson," costs $19.95, about the same price as they pay for the increasingly occasional book they buy. And, given the price of sitters and parking plus gasoline and admission costs, they regard a $19.95 disk as an excellent buy.

The couple, whose disk machine is a descendant of today's Sony Betamax, can remember a time in the not-too-distant past when first-run films such as "The Death of Darth Vader's Grandson" were first shown at downtown theaters that drew trendy crowds eager to pay for the privilege of being the first to see them.

But the increasing market among the middle class for disk and tape cassette versions of films soon impelled Hollywood to release disks and tapes simultaneously with the theatrical versions. As a result, in the 1990's, seeing films in theaters has become a treat reserved for the wealthy who can afford to attend a luxurious theater, where drinks and other amenities are part of the entertainment fare.

William Bates is the author of "The Computer Cookbook" (Prentice-Hall).

Like most of their contemporaries, the couple actually prefer to see movies at home. There, using the controls on their video disk machine, they can stop the movie to savor a particular scene, turn it backward or skip forward over material that does not interest them. They still smile when they recall the first time they took their offspring to a conventional theater to see their favorite movie, "Singin' in the Rain," and the children were disappointed that Gene Kelly could not be stopped in midpirouette.

This susceptibility to tinkering is particularly pertinent to the family's movie collection. Last Christmas, he, knowing his wife's interest in French and romance, gave her a boxed set of Claude Lelouch films, including "A Man and a Woman," whose ending she plays whenever she feels like having a good cry; and she — taking a cue from a magazine article listing 31 ways to restore magic to marriage — bought him a collection of pornographic films. The video revolution, taking movies into the home, had the effect of "legitimizing" pornography by removing it from the arena of public concern to the realm of a private pursuit, like magazines with similar content. And while the disks bought by the family still carry the ratings of the Motion Picture Association of America, the shift of mass movie-viewing from theaters to homes has produced its share of parental problems. Not long ago, the couple returned unexpectedly early from a neighbor's party to find their son chuckling over one of those pornographic movies.

Although home movie collections may have their problems, they also have their special joys. From the Disk-of-the-Month Club, the couple have assembled a library of film classics, including the complete works of the Marx Brothers. Over the years, though, their initial enthusiasm for the collection has waned; and from time to time, using his own videotape camera, he photographs his family and works the footage into scenes from the Marx Brothers films.

The truth of the matter is that — as with books — there are really few movies that the family cares to keep; and the smaller size of homes built as a result of soaring mortgage rates has limited the space available for storage. As a result, the couple swap movies with neighbors to hold down their space needs as well as their expenditures. And, from time to time, when the family budget is particularly pinched, one of the parents borrows a movie disk from the local library, particularly some of the movies remembered from yesteryear. New movies on disk or tape can be rented from concerns that diversified their business after auto rentals proved unprofitable. But like most other middle-class Americans, the couple prefer to own; and they rarely take advantage of the opportunity to realize a few dollars by selling the disks they seldom watch to one of the used-disk stores that sprang up in the aftermath of the video revolution.

As a former school teacher turned dean, he is accustomed to the use of new technology and is particularly proud of the fact that the trustees have allowed his college to buy (for $2,000) new, Japanese-made "high resolution" projection television for use in instruction. In contrast to the grainy look of conventional television, this equipment offers an image of film-like quality, being four times as "dense" as normal.

As an educator, he is aware that many youngsters have never seen film projected on a screen except on field trips to museums of technology, where they tend to be restless because they are unaccustomed to watching movies under circumstances where they cannot start, stop and restart the action. Their restlessness is compounded by having to watch the films while seated in a darkened room rather than sprawling in the comfort of their homes.

She likes to make use of disks as decor — not by actually using them as wall hangings but by persuading her thrifty spouse that he can give the interior of their home an occasional new look by investing in "video wallpaper," disks that emit cheerful images of restful landscapes. There are some people who disdain these home vistas of sea, mountains and sky as the visual equivalent of Muzak, but the couple appreciate the tranquility such disks offer. In addition, with air fares prohibitively high and the dollar a wizened vestige of its once-powerful self, the couple have given up all thoughts of travel abroad. But thanks to disks, they have been able to "visit" most of Europe and Asia and are thinking about exploring Australia next summer.

Occasionally, a mood of reminiscence or a question from one of their children will remind the couple of the early days of the video era. Their son, who is thinking about becoming a lawyer, has heard of the so-called Betamax decision of 1979, when courts opened the door to the video era by denying a challenge to the legality of using videotape recording to create film "libraries" for private enjoyment. Their daughter, who enjoys hearing her father talk about "olden times," asks him about some of the early disks, which have achieved considerable value as collector's items. He tells her that the first disks were put out by MCA, the parent company of Universal Pictures. Among the first movies offered on disk were "Jaws," "The Sting" and "Animal House." They carried a retail price, on the average, of $24.95 each (in 1980 dollars, of course), about half the price of prerecorded video cassettes of the same era, because disks were easier to make and duplicate.

He sometimes experiences a pang of remorse for his failure to capitalize on the new technology by investing in it the $10,000 he received as a legacy. Initially, large profits were made by equipment manufacturers; but later the steady profits flowed to the manufacturers of "software" i.e, programing. He has enthralled his daughter with stories his mother told him of the glamorous Hollywood studios of the 30's. From his own memory, he can recreate for her the time in the late 70's and early 80's when the studios, though reduced in glamour, began to transform themselves to accommodate the video revolution.

In 1979 and 1980, all of the studios organized video cassette operations to promote the sale of their films, and although dollar revenues were initially minuscule in comparison to those realized from theatrical release or sale to commercial television, studio executives were transfixed by the percentages. They had learned that video cassettes returned the highest profits per viewer of any means of film distribution, including subscription TV and pay-cable.

At that stage of development, futurists sketched a Hollywood in which the film studios evolved into something akin to recording studios. In fact, the early disks revealed some uncertainty about what sort of motion pictures people wanted to own and see again and again. In 1980, MCA's disks emphasized the high-fidelity sound of its laser-optical disk system, which could be played through a home stereo, rather than the tinny speakers of most television sets. In addition to musicals like Paramount's "Saturday Night Fever," MCA plans at that time included a Donnie and Marie Osmond special and other rock fare. "We're looking for programing that will jump right off the shelf," said James N. Fiedler of MCA. The period was very like the late 1920's, right after the introduction of sound in the Al Jolson triumph, "The Jazz Singer." For a while thereafter, Hollywood was infatuated with all-talking, all-singing, all-dancing revues, but what was at first novelty soon soon became a bore. By 1930, the revues were on their way to oblivion. But in the video revolution, as in the sound revolution, musicals were regarded as a safe introductory bet.

What the couple miss in new movies are the vivid, sharp-edged photography and the vast panoramic effects of those days of film. In fact, they have included in their collection of disks certain movies they cherish because of their photography — among them Stanley Kubrick's "Barry Lyndon" and Terrence Malick's "Days of Heaven."

The couple know that although both film and videotape record moving images, the two media are vastly different. On motion picture film, images are recorded photographically 24 times per second. When the developed film is projected back at this speed, it produces the illusion of motion. In video systems light is directed electronically into shifting fields of dots that melt into a new image 30 times a second. These technical differences create the fundamental distinctions between the two media, giving film images their well known sharpness and clarity and giving video a fuzziness despite its co
ience.

Still, video has other compensa
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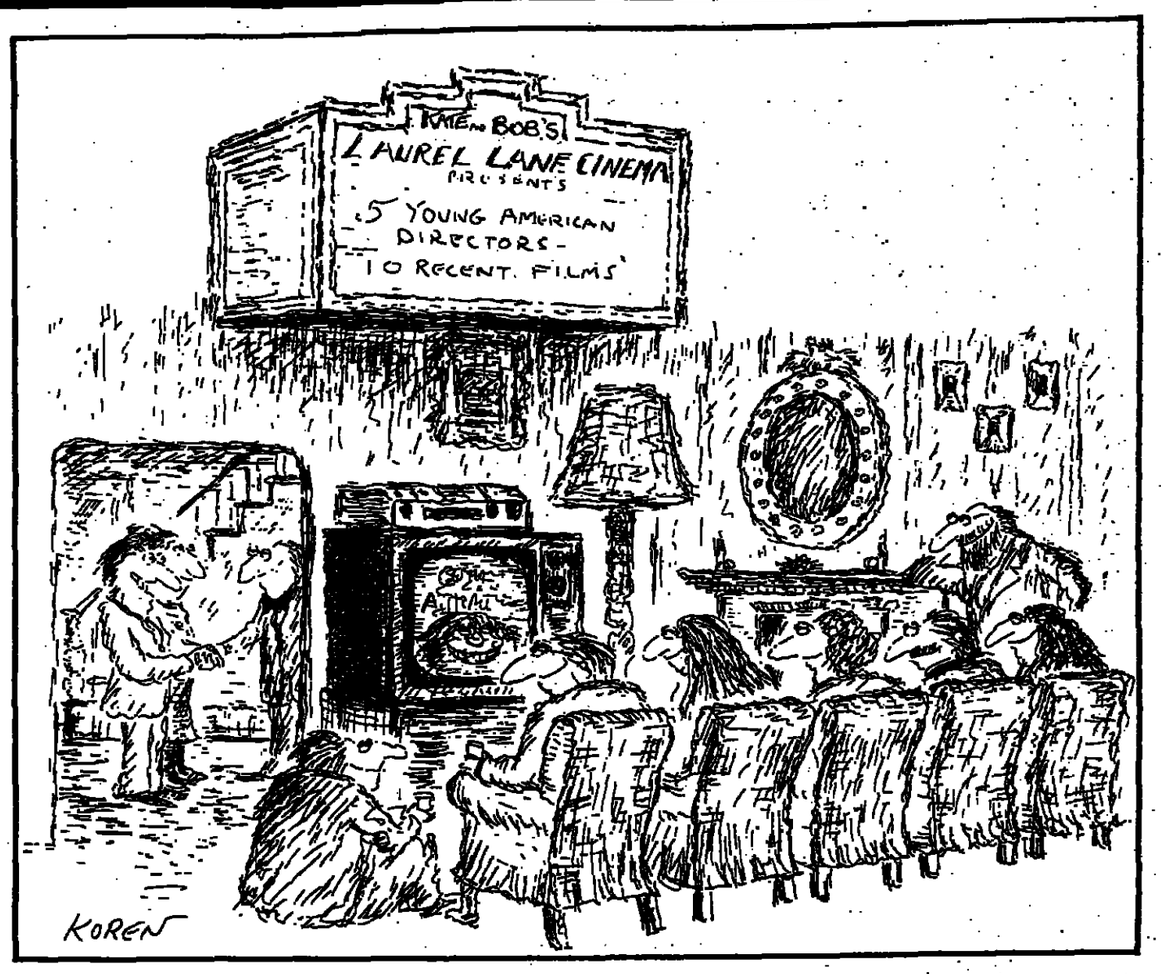
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daughter, for one, is glad of it.
'The Return of Darth Vader's
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time.

"Terrific!" said her brother.

"Movies," their father said, hi
rising. "What do you kids kno
movies? You call these movies?"

His wife plucked at his sleeve.

"Dear," she said, "those da
over. They're gone with the wind.



NUMISMATICS

Nelson Bunker Hunt made headlines early this year when he and his brother, through massive bullion purchases, helped drive silver to $50 an ounce. Now it turns out that the billionaire Texan likes silver in other forms, too — and buys it on occasion for prices that are in access of $500,000 an ounce.

The silver he buys for that kind of money doesn't come in ingots and bars. It takes the form of rare ancient coins — dekadrachms of Greece, to be precise. Mr. Hunt recently completed the acquisition of a complete set of nine dekadrachms — one example of each variety known to have been issued by the mints of ancient Greece. This is a feat never achieved before and gives the Dallas oilman the kind of market "corner" that narrowly eluded him with bullion.

The set was completed late last month when Mr. Hunt purchased an extremely fine example of the Agrigentum dekadrachm, a coin issued in about 411 or 410 B.C. by the city of Akragas, a Greek colony in Southwestern Sicily. This is one of only four known specimens, and is the only one currently reposing in a private collection. Mr. Hunt paid 1.5 million Swiss francs for the piece, previously owned by an unnamed European collector. That translates into approximately $950,000 in U.S. funds, or roughly $630,000 an ounce — the large silver coin weighs about 43 grams, or 1.5 ounces.

All nine Dekadrachm types are exceedingly rare. These handsome coins — about the same diameter as the U.S. silver dollar but 50 percent heavier — were the largest and most impressive of all Greek coinage issues and were only struck on occasions of great importance.

Mr. Hunt began collecting ancient coins about three years ago, and already has established himself as one of the foremost figures in the field. His involvement in the hobby did not become generally known until last spring when many of his previously unpublicized financial activities had to be disclosed in the wake of the bullion market's collapse. His holdings of ancient coins showed up at that time on a list of his personal assets.

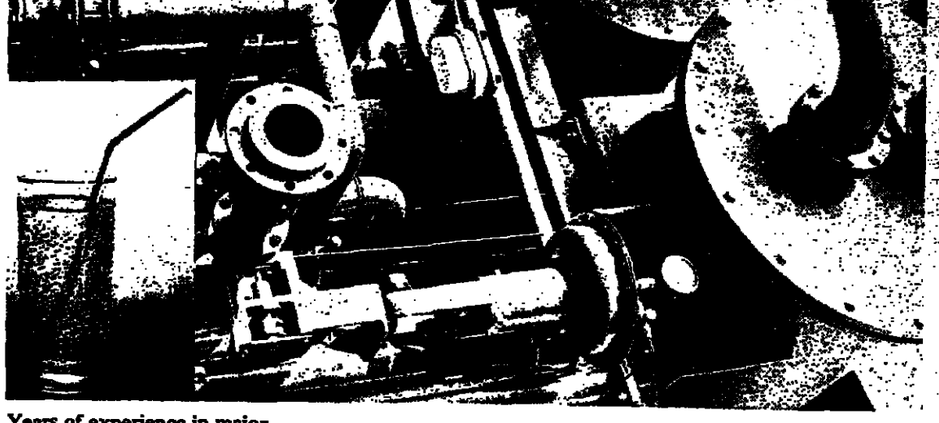
Israel, with its shortage of fresh water, faced the problem of how to utilize the salty seas.

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Still, video has other ... and as early as 1980, Fra... the famous director ... announced that all ... would be on video within... For one thing, video... magnetic tape, had the ... being reusable, making ... alternative to film. ... drawback of high silver ... era of soaring metals pri... offered advantages to ... technical skill to manipulate ... dots. The introduction ... of costly computerized ... allowed the dots from ... mixed with the dots of ... ing in superimposition... and fantasy sequences ... ordinary film.
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Jewish case against Moscow

By HYAM CORNEY/Post London Correspondent

...TERN delegates to the current ...id conference reviewing the ...nki Agreements have in their ...ssion a searing indictment of ...oviet Union's record over the ... three years in relation to its ...h citizens.

...is a report prepared in London by the Institute of Jewish Af... on behalf of the World ...erence on Soviet Jewry, in ...ration with the Jewish com...ties concerned. Copies of the ...t were presented in London to ...British delegation going to ...rid, headed by Foreign Office ...ster of State Peter Blaker.

...e 60 pages of the report and its annexes concentrate on the ...d since the *first conference* ...wing the Helsinki Agreements ...*place in Belgrade. The Soviet* ...n's record since then, the ...rt states, "has been ...kered." There have been ...es of considerable improve... in the field of reunification of ...lies" and "some tiny gestures ...gard to facilities for Jewish ...ral life."

...t, the report stresses, "they ... very insignificant and have in ...way affected the general ...lem of Jewish culture in the ...t Union. Moreover, such im...ements have mostly been ...-lived. Old restrictions have ... reimposed and new ones add... *The temporary improvements* ... therefore never created the ... of stability and security and ...eeling of progress that ought to ...acterize the implementation of ...Helsinki) Final Act."

...ERRING in its introduction to ...recent restrictions on Jewish emigration, the report points out that this policy is coupled with renewed harassment of Jewish applicants for emigration and adds: "These measures create great apprehension among Soviet Jews and cast a dark shadow over the more liberal approach taken by the Soviet authorities throughout most of 1979."

The report's compilers do not believe that these emigration restrictions can be attributed to increased international tension since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. "Well before Afghanistan, a new policy was noticeable, particularly in the Ukraine, Moldavia and Uzbekistan."

The "first degree kinship" rule now being applied "has no justification in regard to emigration," the report contends, as the right to leave one's country is an internationally recognized right of every person. This policy and other restrictions show that the Soviet Union "is not abiding by the Helsinki commitment 'to deal in a positive and humanitarian spirit with the *applications of persons who wish to* be reunited with members of their family...'" But despite the restrictions, "the urge for emigration has *not abated.*"

In a section on "the state of the Jewish religion in the USSR," the report says that despite a new Soviet constitution, adopted in 1977, which "guarantees" freedom of conscience, "in practice nothing has changed. The same restrictions that have characterized the Soviet treatment of religion in the past continue to apply. When such restrictions affect a minority religion like Judaism, they are particularly harmful."



A clandestine Yom Ha'atzmaut celebration by refuseniks in a forest near Moscow.

JEWISH children are unable to attend religion classes. Jews are the only religious community denied the right to form an all-Soviet or regional organization and are the only recognized denomination unable to maintain links with coreligionists outside the USSR.

No Jewish religious periodical or bulletin is permitted, and it is difficult even to import religious literature. "Books, including prayer books and Bibles carried by tourists are, as a rule, confiscated." Rabbinical training is virtually non-existent. Ritual objects cannot be manufactured or sent in from abroad.

There are only 57 synagogues — or one for every 31,770 Jews. Kharkov, where there are an estimated 75,000 Jews, has no synagogue, and cities such as Leningrad, Kiev and Odessa, which have even larger Jewish populations, have only one synagogue each. Religious services in private homes have seen interference fromt the authorities. There are almost no Jewish cemeteries, and in the past three years there have been reports that the cemeteries in Kaunas, Minsk and Dvinsk are being "liquidated."

THE REPORT *also refers to* "the vicious propaganda campaign conducted in the media against the Jewish religion."

The section on "restrictions on Jewish culture" notes that although the Jews are 16th in size out of over 100 Soviet nationalities, there are no Jewish schools, not even in the *so-called Jewish autonomous* region of Birobidzhan.

Attempts to send books or teaching manuals on non-political *subjects to Soviet Jews* "have been completely thwarted by the Soviet authorities. Such books are either confiscated or simply disappear in *the post." Among the books* that have met such a fate are the works of Saul Bellow and Isaac Bashevis Singer.

Neither Yiddish nor Hebrew can be officially taught to Jews, though Hebrew is taught as a living language in some universities. "Hebrew *teaching is subjected to* an extraordinary set of discriminatory disabilities which are designed to enervate any cultural *significance it might have* as a bearer of Jewish heritage and communication and make it impossible for the ordinary Jew to learn the language." The ban on the study and teaching of Hebrew "completely lacks legality."

Nevertheless, "in a courageous way, Soviet Jews try to break through this illegal barrier against the study of Hebrew. At present, in Moscow alone, there are about 40 active Hebrew teachers and about *500 adult students. The courses are* most efficient, due to the high motivation of both students and teachers."

The report also draws attention to the jamming of Kol Yisrael broadcasts, which are of a strictly cultural, religious and educational *nature. The jamming of such* broadcasts "is entirely contrary to the spirit of the Helsinki Final Act."

When one reads the report, replete with details and supporting evidence, one comprehends the Soviet reluctance to agree to the Madrid conference spending too much time on the review process.

Rashi in Russian

By JUDY SIEGEL
Jerusalem Post Reporter

...AS taken close to 900 years, but ...y the incomparable Rashi is ...g translated into Russian.

...e translator who has under... the massive project of put...Rabbi Shlomo Yitzhaki's com...tary on the Five Books of ...es into her native tongue is ...a Gurfinkel, a determined 30-...-old woman who came on aliya ... Kiev in 1974.

...ven years ago, she had never ... heard of Rashi and didn't ...y a word of Hebrew.

...here is a mistaken idea in ...l that Russian Jews aren't in...sted in Tora," she says. "But ...e is great interest, and un...standing the Bible with Rashi's ... can make them feel part of the ...sh people."

...ashi's concise, straightforward ...highly analytical interpretation ...he Pentateuch, *as well as* of ...r books of the Bible, is the basic ...to understanding the most holy ... in Judaism.

...e *11th-century French Jewish* ...lar was an expert in Hebrew ...nmar and used this skill to dis... the deeper meaning of the text; ...n he had *difficulty* finding ...rew to express abstruse words ...hrases, he often used the ver...ular French.

...ough Gurfinkel hasn't studied ...ni's mother tongue, she studied ...ish and German at university ...ussia, and learned Yiddish at ...e. Translations of Rashi's com...tary into those languages, as ... as her impressive facility in Hebrew (she doesn't even confuse numbers and gender like most Israelis) are helping her in her current project.

THE GRANDDAUGHTER of a ritual slaughterer in Kiev, Gurfinkel "always believed in God but never had the chance to observe all the commandments."

She settled in Israel with her parents six years ago, after waiting only a few months for an exit permit. After five months at ulpan in a Netanya absorption centre, they moved to Jerusalem, where she began to teach herself Judaism and practise what she studied. *Last year she married a ba'al teshuva* from Moscow whom she met in Israel.

She took a job translating books *from German and English into Russian.* Her first try at Hebrew translation was the result of collaboration with the Jerusalem *poet Zelda.* Gurfinkel translated a small collection of Zelda's poems into Russian in 1976, leaning on a dictionary for help. "One can't do it mechanically, translating word after word," she points out. "Language is a very personal thing, with hidden meanings and nuances, and they must be captured in the translation."

The young woman then got a job at Menora Publishing, which produces a quarterly journal in Russian for olim. *As she worked on* articles by the late Chief Rabbi Avraham Yitzhak Hacohen kook, and by the mentor of the modern American Orthodox rabbinate, Rabbi Joseph B. Soloveitchik, she absorbed new ideas as well.



Frima Gurfinkel...'I don't want to make it a business.'

But she decided that Russian immigrants need basic works that could, in concise language, teach them about Jewish fundamentals.

"I decided it must be Rashi," she recalls. Menora printed her translation of Rashi for the portion of *Bereshit* in a series of three issues of its quarterly, and the response was very encouraging.

BUT SHE and her father, Aharon Gurfinkel, realized that her envisioned project of translating the commentary for all 54 portions of the Pentateuch was too massive for the journal. They decided to set up a non-profit organization called *Gesher Hateshuva*, or the "Bridge to Penitence," to publish her booklets.

Five have so far been printed (it *costs about $1,500 to produce 1,000* copies of each issue), and three more are at the printers. They have received the enthusiastic endorse*ment of Prof.* Yeshayahu Leibowitz and several other Hebrew University scholars.

Some of the money came out of the Gurfinkels' own pocketpocket, while the rest was provided by various funds. If she had enough money, Gurfinkel estimates that she could complete the entire 54 booklets in another three to four years.

"I don't want to make it a business," she insists. "We give out the booklets free, and only to people we are certain will study them." Among those who request them are Russian immigrants in the army and in absorption centres, and others who hear of her work by word of mouth. (The mailing address of Gesher Hateshuva is P.O.B. 3269, Jerusalem.)

SHE DREAMS of sending the translation to Russian "dropouts" in the U.S. as well as to Jews still in the Soviet Union.

Although there is still much to be done on the Pentateuch translation, Gurfinkel would like to translate Rashi's commentary on the whole Bible.

Another project she envisions for herself is producing her own commentary on Rashi's commentary — *something that could be useful* because of the rabbi's terse style and tendency to use incomplete sentences. The culmination of her *work would be a "new translation* of the Pentateuch with Rashi included" instead of a standard word-by-word translation.

She realizes that Rashi could easily become her life's work.

A nice touch in the existing booklets is the dedication of each one to a Jewish community that was decimated in the Holocaust. The first one — *Bereshit* — memorializes French Jewry who died during the Nazi era, while *Va'eyra* is dedicated to the Jews of Kiev (including those tens of thousands who died at Babi Yar). Future volumes can also be a memorial to the loved ones of sponsors.

Profoundly satisfying

MUSIC REVIEWS

...AEL PHILHARMONIC ...HESTRA, Luciano Berio, conductor; Bruno Canino and Antonio Ballista, pianists; and Jennifer Jones, mezzo...ano (Mann Auditorium, Tel Aviv, ...mber 18). Frescobaldi: Quattro pezzi ...r Pieces) for organ, transcribed for ...estra by Ghedini; Berio: Concerto ...wo pianos and orchestra; De Falla: ...amor brujo," Seven Popular Songs, ...estrated by Berio.

...IANO BERIO provided an im...sely refreshing and stimulating *evening. His programme included* three IPO first performances.

There could hardly be a finer opening than four of Frescobaldi's *magnificent organ pieces, transcrib*ed for orchestra by the 20th century Italian composer Frederico Ghedini.

Ghedini reproduces the polyphonic organ lines with remarkable faithfulness. Organ registers are clearly recognizable, and even the famous *Stufendynamik* (dynamics by stages) of the Baroque is reproduced in an astonishing way. Berio directed with great economy of means and extracted a rare melodiousness.

Berio's concerto starts with the two pianos producing a mysterious murmuring, suddenly interrupted dissonant, percussive strokes. Slowly, activity grows, until the orchestra joins in, and the sound space is filled with action. Berio produces tens of thousands of tones and an incalculable number of sound combinations and micro events. One of the great imaginative minds of 20th century music is at work.

It all sounds like a huge cluster whose interior bustles with activity like the interior of an ant hill. A tutti is followed by a slow decrescendo until the concerto ends as it started, pianissimo, with a solo by the two pianos.

The excellent piano-duo Brumo Canino and Antonio Ballista identified completely with the music and played as if carrying out a mission.

Seven captivating Spanish popular songs, orchestrated with love and understanding by Berio and sung by Jennifer Jones with a deep and beautifully timbred voice, ended this unconventional and profoundly satisfying evening.

BENJAMIN BAR-AM

THE ISRAEL SINFONIETTA, Beersheba, Christopher Seaman, conductor; Netania Davrat, soprano (YMCA Auditorium, Jerusalem, November 23, *broadcast).* Elgar: Introduction and Allegro for Strings, opus 47; Canteloube: Songs of the Auvergne; Dvorak: Nocturne for Strings, opus 40; Haydn: Symphony No.104, in D Major.

THE Elgar String piece sounded as fresh and lively as one would wish for testifying to the close collaboration between conductor, a guest from England, and the *Sinfonietta*, the string section producing a tightly knit but well-balanced tone quality and volume. Christopher Seaman commendably avoided any lapse into pathos or sentimentality into which a lesser musician might allow himself to fall.

Netania Davrat's voice has not lost its charm and sheen over the years this reviewer has not heard her perform in public. Her interpretation of the charming five *Songs of the Auvergne* arranged by Canteloube, reminded me in parts of her Mussorgsky presentations (especially the third and fourth of the songs), because they exuded more Russian than French character, but it was very pleasant to hear her again.

Dvorak's nocturnal piece maintains the right atmosphere, but musically it has not much to offer. In the Haydn Symphony, Mr. Seaman applied quite pedestrian tempi, which did not add to the heightened enjoyment of this well-known work, although it assisted in playing out every phrase to the full. The exaggerated accents in the minuet were indefensible, and the *total lack of temperament apparent* throughout the symphony detracted from the inherent freshness of the score. Mr. Seaman stuck to it *tenaciously to the end. And I wholly* disapproved of it.

THE Israel Sinfonietta, Beersheba, leaves Israel today for its first tour *abroad. It will perform in Italy and* in France, under the direction of its chief conductor and musical director, Mendi Rodan. The Sinfonietta *will be joined in parts by soloists:* the "Vidom" Trio (Dora Schwartzberg, violin; Victor Derevianko, piano; Mark Drabinsky, cello), oboe player Susan Jean Barret, and Igal Tune, violin (members of the Sinfonietta) and cellist Emmanuel Gruber. The ensemble will return to Israel on December 25.

YOHANAN BOEHM

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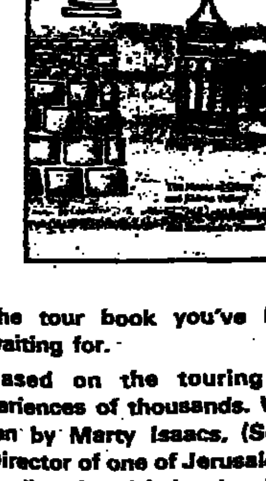
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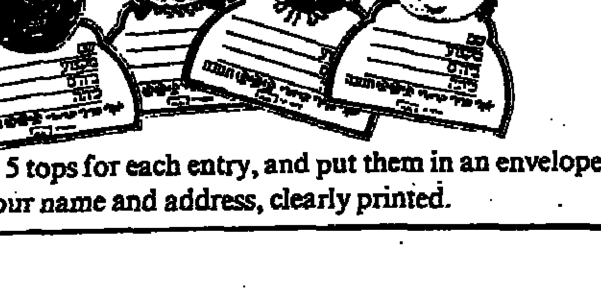
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Israel cooperatives model for developing countries

By MACABEE DEAN
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The "Israeli experience" in using the principles of the cooperative movement to build a solid basis for a modern society could well serve as a "basis for study" in developing countries fighting to catch up with the developed countries. This was stated by Moshe Bancover, general manager of Hevrat Ovdim, the economic roof organization of the Histadrut, in his address at the International Co-operative Alliance, held recently in Moscow.

Bancover was a member of the Israeli delegation to the congress which encompasses 170 organizations from 67 countries — with a total membership of 350 million persons.

Bancover's theme was the cooperative movement as a leading factor in developing societies. The drive towards reducing the gap between the developed and underdeveloped countries was one of the main themes of the congress.

Three types of nations attended the meeting, which is held every four years in a different country: they were those from the West; those from the Eastern bloc, and those from the Third World. Many of the Third Worlders are carefully steering a path clear of both the West and the East in political matters, but are trying to learn from both.

Bancover's speech, which was delivered in English, was warmly received by the delegates. Speeches were delivered in four languages, English, French, Spanish and Russian, with "English being the language of choice by most speakers." Only a handful chose to speak in Russian.

"Developing societies are characterized by poverty and by an accute shortage of capital for productive activities on a nationwide scale. Due to polarization of income, existing wealth is often used for the wellbeing of the few rather than the many," he said.

"The Israeli experience is an interesting example of a developing society where the workers' cooperative movement has served both as a tool for the accumulation of national capital and as a socially responsible entrepreneur."

From modest beginnings, the cooperative movement in Israel grew until today it produces about one quarter of Israel's GNP, Bancover pointed out. He stressed the role it played today in agriculture (70 per cent of agricultural output) and to a lesser degree in all other fields, such as manufacturing, construction, insurance, marketing, banking, health care and public transportation.

"Our cooperative movement has not yet achieved perfection," he admitted, "and still faces some of the problems shared with other cooperative movements in the world. Nevertheless, its successes could serve as a living laboratory to be studied," he continued.

The congress itself, Bancover noted, was organized to perfection. The hotel, the Cosmos, where the group stayed, was the last word in modernity, with four restaurants, three bars and a swimming pool. When Israeli and other delegates wanted to visit a *kolhoz*, they were packed into three buses and given a police escort of two jeeps to facilitate the trip, rushing through red lights.

The delegates were given complete freedom of movement. Bancover and the other Israelis visited some 600 Russian Jews in all, a goodly portion of them "refuseniks," who had been refused emigration visas. The Russians did not object to these visits, but



Moshe Bancover

noted that to get a balanced picture of the Jewish community in Russia, the delegates should also talk to those members of the Jewish community who expressed no complaints against the regime.

The Israelis themselves were shown every courtesy, and were not treated differently from other delegates, including those from Iraq, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco and Iran. Neither China nor the U.S. sent groups.

London *Times* sends out dismissal notes

LONDON (AP). — *The Times of London*, the *Sunday Times* and their three supplements began issuing dismissal notices yesterday to all 4,200 staff members, having announced that they will close in March 1981, unless a buyer is found.

There has been a great deal of interest in bidding for the titles, which the owners have said must be in by the end of December.

Robert Maxwell, former Parliament member and owner of Pergamon Press, has said he would make a firm offer, and there are believed to be other potential bidders.

Gov. Thornburgh, Hurvitz, visit Vishay plant in Holon

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HOLON. — "Human rights are not negotiable, and they never will be negotiable. This is what I said last year in Moscow to the Russian officials, and I'm happy to see that our efforts are gradually bearing fruit," Governor Richard L. Thornburgh, of Pennsylvania, said yesterday during a visit to the Vishay plant here.

The firm makes high-precision resistors and resistor chips, and is an affiliate of Vishay Intertechnology, of Pennsylvania. The president of the mother company, Dr. Felix Zandman, was instrumental in persuading the delegation headed by Governor Thornburgh to visit the local plant.

The Governor was responding to a brief speech by one of the workers, an immigrant from Russia, who spoke in Russian, and who thanked the Governor for his work on behalf of "human rights," especially in regard to the Jewish community there.

Finance Minister Yigael Hurvitz, who greeted the guests on behalf of the government, noted wryly that "it's a real pleasure to come here to the Vishay plant, which embodies the very best in Israeli industry and which should serve as an example to display our true capabilities. The pleasure is all the greater since it gave me an excuse to get away from my office where I have to tell one person after another: 'I'm sorry, I can't give you what I don't have.'"

Governor Thornburgh noted that when he and another five Republican Governors visited Moscow for ten days last December, hints were dropped by Russian officials right and left that they were ready to "trade human rights for better commercial ties."

"But I made it plain at the time, how all Americans felt," the Governor said, adding that now and then the Russians would indulge in open or subtle anti-Jewish or anti-Israel remarks. "Our group rejected this approach outright."

Moshe Shamir, who heads the local plant which employs 400 persons, about 40 per cent of whom are newcomers to Israel, pointed out that "productivity is just as high here as in the U.S." The company, which exports nearly all of its output, has sales of about $650,000 a month.

The delegation consisted of: Jay C. Waldman, executive assistant to the Governor, and his wife; Harold A. Sorgenti, president of Arco Chemicals, a division of Atlantic Richfield, and his wife; Robert L. Smith, president of Glenmede Trust Company; George R. Ross, a partner in Goldman, Sachs & Co., and his wife; Isadore M. Scott, chairman of the Tosco Corporation, and his wife; Ronald Rubin, president of the Federation of Jewish Agencies, and his wife; and Robert Forman, executive director, Federation of Jewish Agencies.



The Ambassador of Japan, Nagao Yoshida, and member Japanese diplomatic mission here, recently inspected plants of the diamond polishing industry. Seen at the Ram Diamond Exchange are (front row, left to right) Mrs. N Abe, Mrs. Nagao Yoshida, the Ambassador, and Exchan president Joseph Neumark.

Exports of polished diamonds are the largest factor in Japan trade relations. Japan imported $160.7m. worth of stones from Israel during the first ten months of this year tober exports to Japan were $20.6m., compared with $1 October 1979.

Kids in foster homes await their t

By Helen Rossi

It looks like both *The Jerusalem Post* Toy Fund and the "Forsake Me Not" drive are caught up again with mail delivery trouble. This time it is the new technology — the introduction of the fast-sorting machines that have made our mailbags so slight the past two days.

THE JERUSALEM POST HANUKKA TOY FUND

When we first started the "Forsake Me Not" drive in September, it was taking airmail a month to arrive from the U.S. Now that both local and foreign mail has returned almost to normal, those smart machines are causing delays.

With Hanukka just seven days away, we are shopping for the Toy Fund gifts that must be out before the first candle is lit. That concerns all the more than 3,000 children with foster parents or in foster homes. But there are another 10,000 children under welfare supervision or in government institutions who must have gifts during the Hanukka week.

Congratulations to Levi Spector celebrating his bar mitzva, who has asked that his gifts be contributed to a good cause. So Raynor and Zvi Rosenberg quite rightly chose *The Jerusalem Post* Toy Fund.

Another of the Toy Fund's oldtime friends, Rabbi Seymour Baumrind, brought in his contribution yesterday along with others from his Lake Success Jewish Centre. They added up to $128.

Contributions to the Toy Fund yesterday came to IS3,316.64, bringing the total to IS70,036.24.

If you are sending your contribution by mail — *our zip code is 91000* — please address it to *The Jerusalem Post* Toy Fund, P.O.B. 81, Jerusalem 91000. In Jerusalem it can also be left at the Bookstop, 6 Rehov du Nuwas. In Tel Aviv: *The Jerusalem Post*, 11 Rehov Carlebach. In Haifa: *The Jerusalem Post*, 34 Rehov Herzl, and the Hadar Bookshop, 19 Rehov Herzl. Yesterday's contributors include:

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IS300 In the name of my grandchildren — Aviva and Dan in Haifa, Gay and David in Geneva — Sonya Messinger, Haifa.
IS200 Anonymous, Tel Aviv. In memory of all children killed by Arafat and his cronies — N.N., Gedera. Andries Davids — in memory of Ro.
£10 For all our relations and friends in Eretz Yisrael — Lawrence, Stella, Rachel and Shimon Bentley, London, England.
$25 Five dollars each from Ariel Ben-Hur, Michael Ben-Hur, Itamar Ben-Hur, Yakarah Rosen and Gabriella Rosen. Itta Lew Postman, New York City. In memory of my sister Luise Palm — Richard Kohn, Zug, Switzerland.
$18 Dr. and Mrs. Robert Weiss, New Hyde Park, NY; Mr. and Mrs. David Wolper, Manhasset Hills, NY; Rabbi and Mrs. Seymour Baumrind, Lake Success, NY; Mr. and Mrs. Martin Baumrind, Brooklyn, NY; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Friedman, Floral Park, NY. Aaron, Elissa and Jordana Postelnik, Montreal, Canada.
IS100 In loving memory of Devora Pardes' father — Wolff and Miriam Kirsch, Jerusalem. Eddy and Bat el Hoffman, Tel Aviv. In memory of David and Cirel Bravmann — Arnoni, Jerusalem.
$15 In honour of children served by Na'amat and Hadassah Youth Aliya programmes — Nancy Gabriela Carrol, Winnetka, Il. Anonymous, St. Laurent, Canada. Rabbi Stanley Steinhart, Jerusalem and Hicksville, NY.
$10 Mr. and Mrs. Norman Salwen, Floral Park, NY: Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Hecht, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Kallish, New Hyde Park, NY.
IS60 In memory of our beloved daughter Irith and for our grandchildren Dalith, Etan, Oren, Eyal, Udi — Omi and Opapa Steinmann, Haifa.
IS54 In honour of Dr. and Prof. J. Kolodny and Dr. and Mrs. Dov Front — Jon D. and Ruth A. Levenson, Jerusalem.
$8 Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Drapkin, Great Neck, NY.
IS50 LF in loving memory of Mirjam, Frida and Saul — Lea Freimann, Ramat Gan. Ruthie, Holon.
IS34.14 Roth Spolsky, Jerusalem.
$5 In honour of our six grandchildren in Jerusalem — Barbara and Murrak Spiewak, Brookline, Mass.
IS30 In memory of my dear late husband — M. Shamesh, Beit Shemesh.
IS25 Anonymous, Jerusalem. of the Bar Mitzvah of Le which falls on December and Zvi Rosenberg, Ashkel
IS20 In memory of Erna Epste Noa and Hilith, Tel Gani Oma and Opa.
IS18 In the name of our grand Dorette and William Zilbe Hal, health and happiness Dina and Rach el — Nechar Haifa.
IS10 M.R. — Jerusalem.

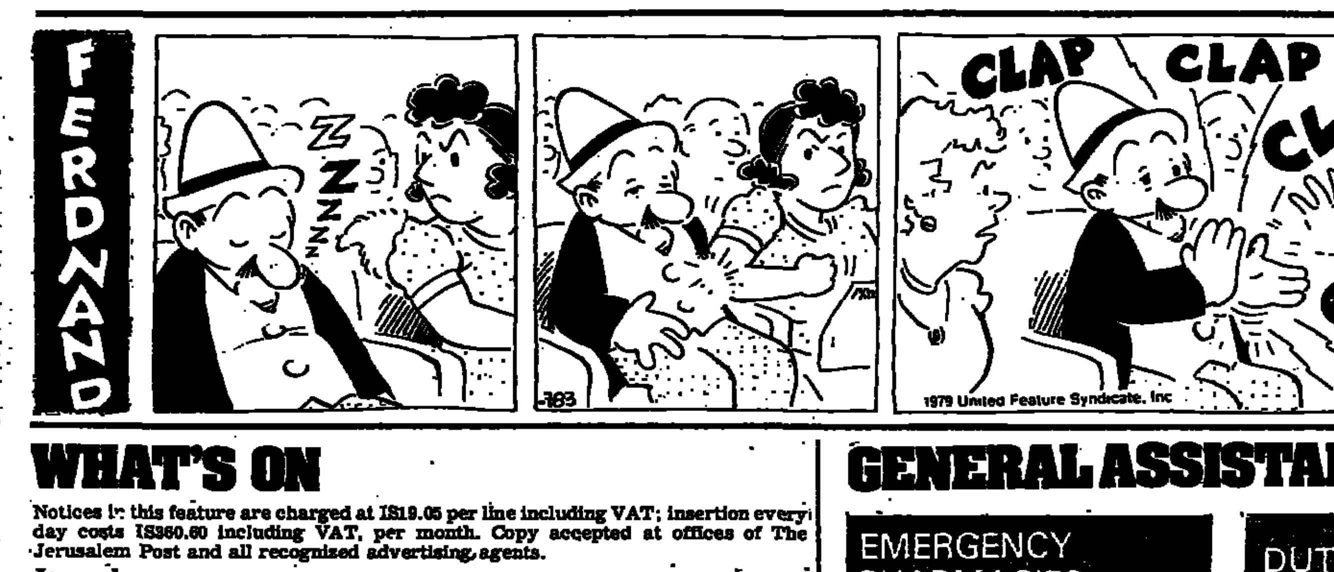
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$5 In honour of my parents Ethel Altman — Barbara Spiewak, Brookline, Mass.
IS20 Belozersky, Haifa.



WHAT'S ON

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Jerusalem

MUSEUMS

Israel Museum. Exhibitions: Permanent Collection of Judaica, Art and Archeology; Opening Exhibition (from 25.11): Morris Louis Art Collections, American artist (1912-62). Mathias Goeritz — Architectural Sculptures; Picasso — the Vollard Suite — Picasso's 100 prints in celebration of the centenary of Picasso's birth; Mies van der Rohe — The Barcelona Pavilion: furniture and sketches; Andre Kertesz: Photographs of a Lifetime; Mexico: Activities and work tables for the whole family; Trends in Geometric Abstractions after Cubism; Classical Athens Rockefeller Museum: Function and Design in the Talmudic Period.

Visiting Hours: Main Museum 4-10. Shrine of the Book 10-10. At 6 and 8.30: "Anna Karenina," film. 7.00: Origami, Art of Japanese Paper Folding (workshop). 7.15: Gallery Talk, "Burial Customs in Different Periods." 8.00: Opening Exhibition — Morris Louis, American Artist.

Guided Tour at Israel Museum: Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 11 a.m. Tues. 4.30 p.m. **Shrine of the Book:** Sun., Mon., Wed., Thur. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Tues. 10 a.m.-10 p.m. Fri., Sat. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

Rockefeller Museum: Sun.Thur. 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Fri., Sat. 10 a.m.-2 p.m.

OLD CITY ART GUIDE

The Jerusalem Artists Workshop, 7 Tiferet Israel, (Jewish Quarter. Open 9 a.m.-8 p.m. (closed Shabbat hours). Ceramic arts, sculptures, reliefs, artistic functional pottery, serigraphs.

CONDUCTED TOURS

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3. Hadassah Synagogue-Chagall Windows: Open to public from 2.00-3.45 p.m. Sunday-Thursday. Buses 19, 27. Nominal admission fee.
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1. Tours in English at 9 and 11 a.m. from Administration Building. Givat Ram Campus. Buses 9 and 28.
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MISCELLANEOUS

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Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, Schneller Wood, Romema. Tel. 814822. 7.30 a.m.-7 p.m.

Tel Aviv

MUSEUMS

Tel Aviv Museum. Exhibitions: Filippo Brunelleschi, prominent Renaissance artist. Photographic Heritage of the Holy Land, 1839-1914. European and American Art Collections. Chiaroscuro. Beginnings of coloured wood cuts.

Visiting hours: Sun.-Thur. 10 a.m.-10 p.m. (collections 10 a.m.-5 p.m.). Fri. closed. Sat. 10 a.m.-2 p.m. (tickets to be bought in advance) and 7-11 p.m.

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ORT Israel: For visits please contact: ORT Tel Aviv, Tel. 233231, 776131; ORT Jerusalem, Tel. 533141; ORT Netanya, Tel. 33744.

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WIZO: To visit our projects call Tel Aviv, 232939; Jerusalem, 226060; Haifa, 89537.

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Hadassah Tourism Office, Room 315 Sheraton Hotel. Tel. 03-289784.

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Haifa

Golden Age Club (Rothschild Community Centre, Mt. Carmel), today 4.15: Slideshow by Gershon Monar "My Impressions of South Africa."

What's On in Haifa, dial 640840.

Rehovot

The Weizmann Institute open to public from 8.00 a.m.-3.30 p.m. Visitors invited to see audio-visual programme on Institute's research activities, shown regularly at 11.00 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. Friday 11.00 a.m. only.

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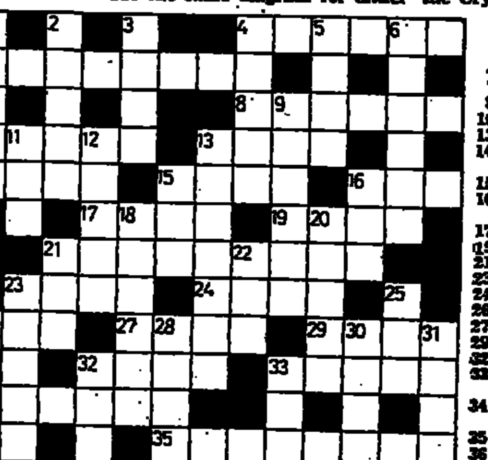
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7 A poser we unravel for the ruler of the waves (3-5)
8 Foreigners in the field of food production (6)
10 They're after buttoned (5)
13 Jack, perhaps, or Jim (4)
14 Expression used in quarter-masters' stores (4)
15 Nice form of photography (4)
16 Noisy ways, but not numerous (3)
17 Kick in the back for the motorist ? (4)
19 It sticks out as an incentive (4).
21 Dog of a communist cross-word compiler ? (3, 6)
23 Where Anna gets a walk-over ? (4)
24 Name of a sort spelt backwards ! (4)
26 Skinny youngster ? (3)
27 The food many consume (4)
29 Music haters' talk ? (4)
32 Stuart's place ? (4)
33 Picked a number of stockings (5)
34 It doesn't turn straight from green to yellow (6)
35 Modern sphere of symphonic music ? (3, 5)
36 Look for a torn red rag (6)

DOWN

1 It's an advantage to change seats (5)
2 Compulsive creator? (5)
3 The chief projector? (4)
4 Crime that was Nora's undoing? (5)
5 Old and much damaged (4)
6 Does he stay in the park? (6)
9 Wrenches and strews around (6)
11 Much used piece of carpet (3)
12 Warm end for certain months? (5)
13 A figure to alter, possibly, in a factual way (7)
15 The old man's lettuce (3)
16 There's trouble when it flies (3)
18 But he's not often out to get even (3, 3)
20 A girl to cling? (5)
21 Gunman! (3)
22 A kid with two fingers (3)
23 Possibly in leaf at last (6)
25 In two ways, one existed (3)
28 Icelandic animal? (5)
30 Time to rush wildly around, love (5)
31 That bearable boy (5)
32 A funny sort of fence (2-2)
33 Like many a bird, may sit on a chimney (4)

EASY PUZ

ACROSS

4 Gives freely (6)
7 Winds about (5)
8 Pictures (6)
10 Ambassador (5)
13 Lord (4)
14 Building covering (4)
15 Small pie (4)
16 Service charge (3)
17 Just (4)
19 Mimicked (4)
21 Annulled (8)
23 Soft powder (4)
24 Bird's home (4)
26 Limb (3)
27 Loathe (4)
29 Amongst (4)
32 Bereavement (4)
33 Inclined plane (5)
34 Bring in from abroad (6)
35 Awaited (8)
36 Middleman (6)

DOWN

1 Fossil resin (5)
2 Gun volley (5)
3 Whirl
4 Willow
5 Be afr
6 Stagg
9 Certai (6)
11 The p (3)
12 Waste
13 Mothe father
15 Nervou (3)
16 Nouris
18 Moori (6)
20 Flowe
21 Non-ch whe
22 Sha
23 Qua
25 Body
28 Daisy- (5)
30 Orifice
31 Acts (5)
32 Observ
33 Rushi

Yesterday's Cryptic Solution.

ACROSS.—1, Robins. 7, War-pain-t. 8, Da-TA. 10, Bright. 11, Saliva. 14, Gee. 16, Widow. 17, Ross. 19, A-isle. 21, Is-Lea. 22, Onset. 23, Deal. 26, Hea-R-d. 28, Sap. 29, Old boy. 30, Finer-y. 31, Inge. 32, Showboat. 33, See (-it.
DOWN.—1, I'm-ages. 3, Swat. 4, Sp-raw-ls. 5, Livid. 6, Straw. 8, Digs. 9, The. 12, Lie. 13, V-Olga. 15, Miles. 18, Oriel. 19, A-es. 20, Set. 21, In doubt. 22, Or-b. 23, Dan-gle. 24, Epee. 25, Lay out. 26, Horse. 27, Adieu. 28, Sin. 30, Fits.

Yesterday's Easy

ACROSS.—1, Campe cats. 8, Star. 10, D Stamps. 14, Ant. 16, Dent. 19, Crush. 21, Terse. 23, Bran. 26, Boa. 29, Alters. 30, B Arts. 32, Mandarin. 33,
DOWN.—1, Candid 3, Dent. 4, Contest. 5, Messy. 8, Scan. 9, Alt. 1 Pares. 15, Crash. 18, Cor. 20, The. 21, Retrea 23, Bottom. 24, Oats. 2 26, Palms. 27, Sting. 2 Band.

SOLUTIONS TO TODAY'S PUZZLE TOMORROW

ENTERTAINMENT

TELEVISION

EDUCATIONAL: 8.10 English 5. 8.30 Judaism 7-9. 9.00 English 8. 9.20 Math/Geometry 5. 9.40 Language Corner. 10.10 English 6. 10.30 English 9. 11.10 English 7. 11.30 Algebra/Geometry 8. 12.00 English 10. 12.25 Science 7-8. 12.45 Math 8. 13.10 Guidance 7-9. 13.35 Society and Culture. 15.00 Science 5-6, Nature, Geography 6-7 (repeats). 16.00 Ma Pitom. 16.30 Everyman's University — Music Interpretation, Science

CHILDREN'S PROGRAMMES:
17.30 The Big Blue Marble (in colour)
17.55 "Faster, Higher, Stronger" — sports magazine

ARABIC-LANGUAGE programmes:
18.30 News roundup
18.32 Cartoons
18.45 Inventions and Innovations
19.00 Art magazine
19.30 News

HEBREW PROGRAMMES resume at 20.00 with a news roundup
20.03 That's Your Secret — TV game
20.30 Kolbotek — weekly consumer magazine
21.00 Mabat newsreel
21.30 Visiting Card: Crop Dusters
22.05 Joe Dassin, 15 years of songs. Programme in memory of the French singer (in colour)
23.00 Voltaire, Ce Diable d'Homme. Part four of a 6-part series, about the life of Voltaire (in colour, French with Hebrew subtitles)
23.55 Almost Midnight

JORDAN TV (unofficial):
17.40 Cartoons. 18.30 French Hour. 19.00 News in French. 19.30 News in Hebrew. 19.45 Magazine Zero-One. 20.00 News in Arabic. 20.30 Leave it to Charlie. 21.10 The Unknown War. 22.00 News in English. 22.15 Knot's Landing.

ON THE AIR

6.11 Musical Clock
7.07 (stereo): Marcello: Sonata for Flute and Harpsichord, op.2 (Rampal); Hertel: Trumpet Concerto; Bach: Toccata in E-sharp Minor (Gould); Vivaldi: Psalm
8.05 (stereo): Dvorak: Piano Quartet in D Major, op.23 (Firkusny, Juilliard); Mendelssohn Midsummer Night's Dream Overture; Bruch: Violin Concerto No.1 (Zukerman); Saint-Saens: Symphony No.3 (Toscanini); Bach: 3 Fughettoes *after Chorales, for Organ*
10.05 (stereo): Mozart: The Abduction from the Seraglio Overture; Warlock: Capriol Suite; Beethoven: *Piano Concerto in D Major*; Shostakovich Symphony No.9, op.70 (Svetlanov)
11.00 Sephardi Songs
11.15 Elementary school broadcasts
12.05 (stereo): Composer of the Week — the Bach Family — Johann-Christian Bach: Symphony for Double Orchestra; Carl Philipp Emmanuel Bach: Harp Sonata (Marcel Grandjany); C.P.E. Bach: Flute Concerto (Loriot)
13.00 (stereo): Mozart: Serenata Notturna, K.239 (Peter Maag); Schubert: Konzertstueck for Violin, String Quartet, 2 Oboes, 2 Trumpets and Timpani (Gidon Kremer, violin); Tchaikovsky: Waltz from String Serenade in C Major (Marriner); Carmen, Suites 1 and 2 (Stokowski) Bizet: Carmen, Suites 1 and 2 (Stokowski)
14.00 Children's programmes
15.20 Education for All
16.05 (stereo): Prayers of the Greek Orthodox Church
16.30 (stereo): Portrait of an Artist — Verdi (part four)
17.35 Programmes for Olim
20.35 (stereo): The Musicamera Trio — Beethoven: Trio, op.70, No.1, Ghost; Brahms: Trio in C Minor, op.101

Second Programme

7.00 This Morning — news magazine
8.10 All Shades of the Network — morning magazine
12.05 Of People and Places
12.33 Hebrew songs
13.00 Midday — news magazine
14.10 Anything Goes — music, chat
16.10 Special Investigation
17.10 Treasure Hunt — radio game
18.48 Bible Reading — Isaiah 48
19.00 Today — people and events in the news
21.05 Cantorial music
22.05 Who will fight racism?
23.05 Two by Two — marriage counselling

Army

6.30 University on the Air — Prof. Dan Miron discusses the poetry of Natan Alterman
7.07 "707" — selections of the morning papers, anecdotes, music with Alex Anski
8.05 IDF Morning newsreel
9.05 Morning sounds
11.05 Israeli Winter — with Eli Yisraeli
14.05 Two Hours — music, art, cinema and theatre reviews; interviews, anecdotes and music
16.05 Four in the Afternoon
17.05 IDF Evening newsreel
18.05 Social affairs magazine
19.05 Rock Plus
21.00 Mabat newsreel
21.35 University on the Air (repeat)
22.05 *Tonight — interviews, chat with* Michael Handelsaltz
00.05 Night Birds

FOREIGN LANGUAGE SELECTIONS

French
7.15 (Fourth, Fifth) 15 min. including review of Hebrew press
14.30 (Fourth, Fifth) 30 min.
15.05 (Fourth) 5 min.
20.15 (Fourth) 15 min.
22.30 (Fifth) 25 min.
24.00 (Fifth) 30 min.
Yiddish 6.25, 18.30 (First)
Hungarian 19.15 (Fifth) 15 min. Saturdays (First) 30 min.
Rumanian 6.20 (First), 19.15 (First, Fifth)
Russian 6.20 (First), 19.15 (First, Fifth)
Georgian 6.10 (First), 19.15 (First, Fifth)
Ladino 6.35 (First), 20.00 (First, Fifth)
Mograbi 6.40 (First), 19.45 (First, Fifth)
Bukharian 6.05 (First)
Castilian Spanish 6.45 (First)

Broadcasts in English
7.00 (Fourth, Fifth) *
14.00 (Fourth, Fifth) *
18.00 (Fourth) *
20.00 (Fourth) *
22.00 (Fifth) *
00.30 (Fifth) *
* Fourth programme: 737 kHz. Jerusalem area 674; central Israel 1025
* Fifth programme: Short wave and FM 88.2 MHz.

CINEMAS

JERUSALEM 4, 7, 9
Eden: Little Darlings; **Edison:** The Hunter; **Habirah:** Jericho Mile; **Kfir:** Diamonds Go With Everything 4, 6.45, 9; **Mitchell:** My Brilliant Career; **Orion:** Brubaker 4, 6.30, 9; **Orna:** Chapter Two 4, 6.45, 9; **Ron:** Friday the 13th; **Semadar:** Being There 7, 9.15; **Binyenei Ha'ooma:** The Real Game 7, 9; **Cinema 1:** Five + Five 7: Starting Over 9.15; **Israel Museum:** Anna Karenina 6, 8.30.

TEL AVIV 4.30, 7.15, 9.30
Allenby: The Hunter; **Ben-Yehuda:** The Rose 4, 7, 9.30; **Chen:** The Blues Brothers; **Cinema One:** The Killers;; **Dekel:** Brubaker 7, 9.30; **Drive-In:** Wrong Number 5.30; Psycho 7, 9.15; White Slavery, midnight; **Esther:** La Derobade; **Gat:** Rough Cut; **Gordon:** Getaway; **Hod:** Papillon; **Limor:** American Gigolo; **Maxim:** Badlands; **Mograbi:** Chapter Two; **Ophir:** When a Stranger Calls; **Orly:** Friday the 13th; **Paris:** Simon; **Peer:** My Brilliant Career; **Ramat Aviv:** Hair 7, 9.30; **Shahaff:** The Apple; **Studio:** Being There 4.30, 7, 9.30; **Tchelet:** Life of Brian; **Tel Aviv:** *Cattle Annie* and Little Britches; **Tel Aviv Museum:** Confidence; **Zafon:** The Real Game

HAIFA 4, 6.45, 9
Amphitheatre: Dog's Man; **A** The Hunter 6.45, 9; **Atzmon** Derobade; **Chen:** Slavers; Peace Killers 10, 2, 7; **Assaf** 9; **Keren Or:** Splendour in Grass; **Moriah:** All That Jazz; **Orah:** Tess 6, 9; **Orion:** Tout mis 6 nonstop; **Orly:** Love Story 9; **Peer:** American Gigolo; **Ron** Apple; **Shavit:** The Rose 6.45,

RAMAT GAN
Armon: Blues Brothers 4, 7, **Lily:** Norma Rae 7, 9.15; Rough Cut 4, 7.15, 9.30; **Ordea:** of Innocence 4, 7.15, 9.30; Manhattan 7.15, 9.30; **Ramat** Cruising 7.15, 9.30

HERZLIYA
David: Coming Home 7, **Tiferet:** Nurit 7.15, 9.30

HOLON
Migdal: Manhattan 7.15, 9.30

PETAH TIKVA
Shalom: Slavers 7, 9.15

NETANYA
Esther: Schizoid 4.30, 7, 9.30

KIRON
Oren: Goldfinger 8.30

RAMAT HASHARON
Star: Klute 9.15; What's Up Do Million $ Dog Tues., Thur. 4

هكذا من الاصل



...pan, Nagao Yoshida, and ... mission here, recently ... polishing industry. Seen ... (front row, left to right) ... da, the Ambassador, and ... ark.

...iamonds are the largest ... apan imported $160.7m. ... g the first ten months of ... were $20.6m., compared ...

...wait their ...

...9 Rehov ... utors in-

IS25 Anonymous ... of the Bar Mitzvah ... which falls on ... and Zvi Rosenberg ...
IS20 In memory of ... Noa and Hilith ... Oma and Opa.
IS18 In the name of ... Dorette and William ... Hai, health and happiness ... Dina and Rachel ... Haifa.
IS10 M.R. — Jerusalem

"FORSAKE..."

The programme ... elderly and ... Jerusalem Post ... fund set out to ... der way. The ... programme ... by the Ministry ... Services to the ... pointed the most ... to these places ... cheques have already ...

Contributions ... IS2,368.50, bringing ... to IS612,362.49. ... should be sent ... Jerusalem Post ... Jerusalem 91000.

Yesterday's ... clude:

IS300 In memory of ... Franz — Flori ...
IS250 Anonymous ...
IS200 Anonymous ...
IS180 Ten Times ... piness to my niece ...
Nechama Meiser ...
C$30 Anonymous ... Canada.
IS100 In memory of my ... and Max Eisen... Therese Flesch ... of my mother who ... enough to be old.
$10 In memory of Dr. ... — Nancy Gabriel ... Ill. In memory of ... from his son and ... Gerald and Phyllis ... treal, Quebec, Canada.
IS50 In memory of ... — M. Shamesh ... memory of Hal ... David Koenigsberg ...
$5 In honour of my ... Ethel Altman — ... Spiewak, Brooklyn ...
IS20 Belozersky, Haifa

...OSSWO...

...ther the Cryptic or the Easy puzzle ...

EASY

ACROSS
4 Gives freely (6)
7 Winds ... (9)
8 Pictures (6)
10 Ambassador (5)
13 Lord (4)
14 Building covering (4)
15 Small pie (4)
16 Service charge (3)
17 Just (4)
19 Mimicked (4)
21 Annulled (9)
23 Soft powder (4)
24 Bird's home (4)
26 Limb (3)
27 Loathe (4)
29 Amongst (4)
32 Seravement (4)
33 Inclined plane (5)
34 Being in from abroad (6)
35 Awaited (8)
36 Middleman (8)

DOWN
1 Fossil resin (5)
2 Gun volley (5)

...s Cryptic Solution. ... Robins. 7. War- ... -TA. 10. Bright. 11. ... Gee. 16. Widow. 17. ... Isle. 21. Is-Les. 22. ... eal. 26. Hes-R-d. 28. ... bey. 30. Finer-y. 31. ... wheat. 33. See f-it. ... — 1. Robber. 2. ... Swat. 4. Sp-raw-ls. ... raw. 8. Digs. 9. The. ... -Olga. 15. Miles. 18. ... -ee. 20. Set. 21. In ... -b. 23. Dan-gle. 24. ... y aut. 26. Horse. 27. ... 30. Fits.

Yesterday's Easy ... ACROSS—1. ... cats. 8. Star ... Stamps. 11. ... Dent. 19. Cross ... Tense. 22. ... Box. 29. ... Arts. 32. ... DOWN—1. ... 3. Dent. 4. ... Messer. 8. ... Parent. 15. ... Cor. 20. ... 23. Bottom. ... 26. Palms. ... Band.

...ZLE TOMORROW

HAIFA 4. 6.45, 9 Amphitheatre: Dog's ... The Hunter 6.45, 9 ... Decade: Chen: ... Peace Killers 10, 2, 7 ... 9: Keren Or: ... Grass Moriah: All That ... Orah: Tess 6, 9: Orion ... mis 6 nonstop: Orly: ... 9: Peer: American Gigolo ... Apple. Shavit: The ...

RAMAT GAN Armon: Blues Brothers ... Lily: Norma Rae 7.15 ... Rough Cut 4, 7.15, 9.30 ... of Innocence 4, 7.15 ... Manhattan 7.15, 9.30 ... Cruising 7.15, 9.30

HERZLIYA David: Coming Home ... Tiferet: Nurit 7.15, 9.30

HOLON Migdal: Manhattan 7.15 ...

PETAH TIKVA Shalom: Slavers 7, 9.30

NETANYA Esther: Schizoid 4, 9 ...

KIRON Oron: Goldfinger 5.30

RAMAT HASHARON Star: Kiute 9.15. What's ... Million $ Dog ...

...m: The ... Mile: ...rything ... brilliant ... 6.20, 9: ... 9; Ben: ... Being ... ne: The ... Five + ... Israel ... 9.30.

...ehuda: ... Blues ... : The ... 7, 9.30; ... 5.30; ... y, mid- ... ; Gat: ... ; Bed: ... Gigolo; ... grabi: ... hen a ... ay the ... : My ... : Hair ... Studio: ... ahelet: ... Annie ... Aviv ... : The

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Money Matters

...ax relief — or housing ...hortage, contractors warn

Jerusalem Post Reporter

...uilding contractors yesterday ...rned that unless they get tax ...ef on inflationary profits on land ... hold, a severe housing shor... will result.

...esidential construction starts ... contracted sharply in 1980, ...he decline has continued into ...hird quarter of the year. In the ...ate construction sector, the ...son is that contractors have held ...k on new construction in the ex...tation that tax relief similar to ...t granted to industrial enter...ses will also be given to them.

...ndustrial enterprises were in ...cal 1980 allowed to deduct 50 per ...t of their book profits on inven...ies for tax purposes, or 25 per ...nt of their equity capital, ...ichever is smaller. For the next ...cal year the Treasury wants to ...uce this tax relief to 25 per cent ... the value of inventories.

...uilding contractors hold real es...e as commercial inventories, but ...ve been given no such tax relief. ...der present legislation, they ...st pay full income taxes on the ...ference between the historical ...t of the plots on which they build ...d their value at the time the com...ted houses are sold. For tax pur...ses, no distinction is therefore ...de between the real apprecia...n in the value of the land and the ...k profits due to inflation.

...his taxation of mere book profits ...des the equity capital of the con...ctors, their association says, and ...s caused a continuous decline in ...sing starts in the private sector since 1971. The rise in housing starts in 1978 and 1979, the contractors say, is the result of the liberalization of currency controls in October 1977. It increased the demand for housing by holders of foreign currency, who had gained from the 47 per cent currency devaluation effected at the time.

Apartment prices have declined, in real terms, since the third quarter of 1979 but new housing starts have continued to fall. As completed flats were sold off, available stocks have steadily shrunk. Part of this shrinkage is attributed by government economists to the high price levels attained earlier, which have put new flats out of reach for the majority of prospective buyers.

The decline in new housing starts, however, is no doubt in part due to the fact that contractors have been expecting tax relief on their stocks of plots, and have held back on new construction. The contractors therefore predict a sharp rise in housing prices in the next year, and government economists concur in that prediction.

NEW APPOINTMENT. — David Tamir has become a partner in the Wimmer Jacobsohn Advertising Agency. Until recently a senior account executive with Ariely Advertising, Tamir studied marketing and advertising at the University of California. He served as advertising manager for one of the largest U.S. food companies before his return to Israel.

Silver underpriced relative to gold

Post Finance Reporter

TEL AVIV. - A ten-year study shows there is a statistically quantifiable relationship between the prices of gold and silver.

The study indicates that almost 90 per cent of the fluctuations in silver prices can be explained by fluctuations in the price of gold. The conclusion of the study is that on average gold should sell at a multiple of 28.5 times the price of silver.

Based on the study and on current prices for gold and silver, certain conclusions may be drawn. Silver should be bought rather than gold, since silver is undervalued relative to gold.

Conservative investors should buy silver when gold costs 31 times as much, or more. They should sell silver when gold costs 26 times as much, or less. More aggressively inclined investors might employ a gold price multiple range of 24-35 times or even 23-39 times.

No statistical study is a guarantee that past performance will guarantee a repetition in the future.

We pay world's highest interest

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — *Israelis pay the* highest "real" interest in the world on foreign currency loans, according to a survey conducted recently by the Federation of Israeli Chambers of Commerce.

The "real" interest on dollar loans, it was reported, ranges between 17 and 30 per cent. This figure is obtained by deducting the rate of inflation from the rate of interest.

By comparison, if inflation is taken into account, the "real" interest on loans in the U.S. is only 0.9 per cent a year, in Canada it is 3.24 per cent, in Japan 2.7, in England, "zero." In France, 1.92, in West Germany 6.6 and in Italy it is 2.58 per cent.

Britain cuts expenditures, lending rate

LONDON (AP). — Britain's Conservative government cut the country's high minimum lending rate by 2 per cent, to 14 per cent yesterday and introduced a package of reductions in public expenditure and higher indirect taxes.

Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe imposed the new economies in an apparent bid to restore credibility to the 18-month-old government's strict monetarist policies, which failed in their key aim of controlling the money supply.

Howe announced increases in health and social security payments by employees, an end to the automatic index-link for retirement pensions, a windfall tax on North Sea oil, and £800m. reduction in funding for the heavily losing nationalized industries, and a new 3 per cent squeeze on funds for local authorities.

44 securities rise by 5-10 per cent

By JOSEPH MORGENSTERN

TEL AVIV. — The equity market yesterday continued to maintain its upward momentum, once again the statistics tell the tale. A full 15 individual issues were registered as "buyers only" and were adjusted upwards by the customary 5 per cent, without any trading. Another 29 issues traded without any price limitation and their prices went up by margins of 5-10 per cent. Trading activity continued to be only moderately active and totalled IS68.2m.

The index-linked bond market seemed to be marking time as there were very few changes. Only the double-option bonds managed to come through with gains of up to 2 per cent, in some of the groups.

The shekel continued to lose ground against the dollar, as it was devalued by 6 agorot. However, the shekel did better against the British currency, as it gained 4 agorot against sterling.

Commercial bank shares enjoyed a good session, though there were no outstanding gains in prices. Union Bank was ahead by 15 points. Hapoalim preferred rose by 110, reflecting a rise of 5.9 per cent. Israel General advanced by 13 points, to 960.

The insurance group came through with some major gainers. Ararat 0.5 was ahead by 50, for an 8 per cent rise. Reinsurance 0.5 and Phoenix 0.5 were both ahead by about 6.5 per cent. Zur (R) was group leader with a jump of 7.9 per cent.

Rassco pref. stole the show in the real estate and land development group. The Rassco shares catapulted ahead by 16 per cent. The ordinary Rassco shares were "buyers only" for the third consecutive day and will trade freely when trading resumes today. Ispro was ahead by 7 per cent, while the attendant options jumped 15.4 per cent.

Alliance was "buyers only," as was the case with Moller.

Investment company stocks were the best performers of the session. Hassuta was ahead by 10.1 per cent. Landeco gained 5.8 per cent, while the attendant option rose by 9.1 per cent.

Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

	Closing price	Volume IL1,000	Change
Comm. Banks & Bankholding			
IDB prf	5600.0	2.3	+180.0
IDB r	1238.0	224.9	+5.0
IDB B r	1233.0	30.6	n.c.
IDB prf A	1470.0	21.3	+37.0
IDB op 4	—	—	—
IDB op 5	1325.0	7.3	n.c.
IDB op 6	1044.0	20.3	n.c.
IDB op 7	1080.0	34.3	n.c.
IDB op 8	1000.0	20.7	+8.0
Union	935.0	160.2	+15.0
Union op	2030.0	2.9	n.c.
Union op 3	1025.0	6.8	+25.0
Union op 4	504.0	10.0	n.c.
Union op 6	715.0	27.1	n.c.
Union sc	493.0	3.4	n.c.
Union sc5	317.0	6.5	+2.0
Discount r	1510.0	130.3	+20.0
Discount A r	1510.0	106.3	+20.0
Discount A sc	351.0	16.2	+3.0
Mizrahi r	780.0	163.2	n.c.
Mizrahi b	780.0	39.4	n.c.
Mizrahi op 2	2395.0	1.9	—10.0
Mizrahi op 3	1198.0	2.9	—2.0
Mizrahi sc 4	935.0	.8	n.c.
Mizrahi sc 5	797.0	3.0	n.c.
Mizrahi sc 6	635.0	7.1	—10.0
Mizrahi sc 7	533.0	17.1	—13.0
Maritime 0.1	916.9	75.6	—2.0
Maritime 0.5	893.0	22.6	+10.0
Hapoalim pfr.	1975.0	4.7	+110.0
Hapoalim r	999.0	322.3	+5.0
Hapoalim 50% div.	982.0	16.3	+5.0
Hapoalim b	994.0	43.7	+5.0
Hapoalim op 4	2385.0	2.6	+65.0
Hapoalim op 5	1953.0	2.6	—7.0
Hapoalim op 7	1129.0	17.9	—6.0
Hapoalim op 9	1680.0	5.6	—10.0
Hapoalim op 10	845.0	44.4	+20.0
Hapoalim sc 6	795.0	4.5	—5.0
Hapoalim sc 8	540.0	15.9	—6.0
General A	360.0	99.6	+13.0
General op 6	700.0	9.0	n.c.
General sc 4	499.0	23.4	n.c.
General sc 5	147.0	35.1	+2.5
Leumi	1083.0	1,043.0	+6.0
Leumi op 2	2120.0	6.0	n.c.
Leumi op 4	990.0	27.9	+5.0
Leumi op 5	914.0	79.0	+2.0
Leumi sc 6	1035.0	—	—
Leumi sc 7	890.0	10.4	n.c.
Leumi sc 8	560.0	.6	n.c.
Leumi sc 9	143.0	514.0	n.c.
OHH r	1140.0	3.1	+5.0
OHH b	1155.0	1.0	+5.0
Danot A IL10	525.0	94.4	—14.0
Danot IL50	433.0	147.4	—17.0
FIBI sc 1	1200.0	63.0	n.c.
FIBI r	949.0	41.1	—1.0
Mortgage Banks			
Gen Mtge r	755.0	14.3	n.c.
Gen Mtge b	774.0	2.8	+2.0
Gen Mtge op 114	2270.0	2.4	+20.0
Gen Mtge op 117	585.0	1.0	+5.0
Gen Mtge 129	568.0	5.8	n.c.
Gen Mtge db 116	330.0	6.0	n.c.
Carmel r	510.0	73.3	n.c.
Carmel b	580.0	5.1	+16.0
Carmel op A	319.0	32.8	+14.0
Carmel db 10	206.0	29.3	+2.0
Binyan r	528.0	1.7	+6.0
Binyan 50% div 80	399.0	16.7	+8.0
Dev & Mtge r	559.0	34.7	n.c.
Dev & Mtge b	566.0	30.9	+7.0
Dev & Mtge op 88	1100.0	1.1	n.c.
Dev & Mtge op 95	434.0	4.5	—7.0
Dev & Mtge db 87	—	—	—
Dev & Mtge db 94	295.0	5.5	+5.0
Mishkan	788.0	34.4	—2.0
Mishkan op 3	780.0	1.1	n.c.
Mishkan r	804.0	3.3	+4.0
Mishkan b	—	—	—
Mishkan sc. op	1150.0	1.5	n.c.
Mishkan op 2	497.0	11.0	—3.0
Tefahot prf. r	715.0	21.1	+15.0
Tefahot prf. b	716.0	15.3	+10.0
Tefahot r	710.0	28.4	+10.0
Tefahot b	712.0	13.5	+2.0
Merav r	700.0	21.4	+9.0
Merav op	1240.0	1.9	n.c.
Financing Institutions			
Shilton r	167.0	243.9	+1.0
Shilton b	293.0	17.6	+4.0
Shilton op A	197.0	8.7	+4.0
Shilton op 8	349.0	9.1	n.c.
Shilton op 5	120.0	31.9	—3.5
Shilton sc 1	161.5	28.3	+3.5
Shilton sc 2	180.0	.8	—3.0
Otz. Lataasiya r	645.0	5.0	n.c.
Otz. Lataasiya b	648.0	5.0	+3.0
Ampal r	1940.0	1.8	+140.0
Agriculture A	474.0	5.8	n.c.
Ind Dev prf.	487.0	1.2	+14.0
Clal Lease IL1 r	308.0	21.7	—8.0
Clal Lease IL5 r	315.0	2.9	n.c.
Clal Lease op	246.0	6.6	n.c.
Insurance			
Aryeh r	592.0	51.4	+22.0
Aryeh op	1924.0	—	—
Aryeh sc	278.0	7.2	+6.0
Ararat IL1 r	1576.0	b.o.	+75.0
Ararat IL5 r	679.0	23.0	+50.0
Reinsurance 0.1	1037.0	b.o.	+50.0
Reinsurance 0.5	458.0	110.0	+28.0
Hassneh r	605.0	84.8	+10.0
Hassneh nd 80	603.0	41.1	+8.0
Hassneh b	620.0	14.8	+11.0
Hassneh op	570.0	6.0	n.c.
Hassneh op 2	401.0	23.8	n.c.
Phoenix IL1 r	d595.0	3.5	+29.0
Phoenix IL5 r	d594.0	3.0	+35.0
Yardenia IL1 r	490.0	2.7	n.c.
Yardenia IL5 r	380.-	11.1	n.c.
Sahar r	565.0	32.8	n.c.
Sahar b	580.0	.8	n.c.
Sahar op	262.0	10.7	n.c.
Sahar sc	146.0	23.5	+1.0
Securitas r	873.0	12.6	+3.0
Securitas op	746.0	23.0	+16.0
Zur r	777.0	29.1	+57.0
Zur b	734.0	b.o.	+35.0
Comm. services & Utilities			
Motor House b	—	—	—
Delek r	492.0	69.1	n.c.
Delek b	503.0	3.2	+10.0
Delek op	3039.0	—	—
Delek db 2	964.0	.5	+39.0
Cold Store IL1	—	—	—
Cold Store IL10	2240.0	.9	—100.0
Cold Store db 2	1625.0	1.3	—85.0
Isr. Electric r	510.0	2.0	—22.0
Lighterage IL1	dx4080.0	.8	+40.0
Lighterage IL5	dx1450.0	.3	n.c.
Lighterage op 2	1880.0	1.2	—50.0
Lighterage db 1	740.0	1.0	+36.0
Rapac IL1 r	950.0	4.0	+20.0
Rapac IL5 r	650.0	13.6	+37.0
Rapac op 1	408.0	18.7	—12.0
Supersol A	1205.0	33.6	+40.0
Supersol B	561.0	35.9	n.c.
Land Development Building, Citrus			
Azorim r	450.0	48.7	+5.0
Azorim op A	569.0	43.6	+34.0
Azorim db 1	215.0	17.0	+5.0
Africa Isr. IL1	1465.0	7.9	n.c.
Africa Isr. IL10	1500.0	5.0	+75.0
ILDC r	668.0	40.1	+5.0
ILDC nd	650.0	5.0	+15.0
ILDC b	674.0	10.4	+12.0
ILDC op A	2085.0	.9	+10.0
ILDC op B	930.0	6.5	n.c.
ILDC db 3	569.0	4.0	+6.0
ILDC db 4	651.0	1.2	+8.0
HLB Realty	239.0	37.7	+8.0
HLB Realty	179.0	40.9	+2.0
HLB Realty op	170.0	40.5	n.c.
Solel Boneh A	3895.0	--	—5.0
Solel Boneh C	3685.0	1.0	n.c.
Prop & Bldg	890.0	33.4	—15.0
Prop & Bldg op A	1870.0	4.1	—140.0
Prop & Bldg op B	988.0	11.2	—17.0

	Closing price	Volume IL1,000	Change
Prop & Bldg db 4	1185.0	—	—
Prop & Bldf db 5	905.0	.5	n.c.
Bayside IL1	578.0	18.0	+7.0
Bayside IL5	579.0	10.9	+4.0
Bayside op	415.0	19.0	n.c.
Ispro r	355.0	110.2	+25.0
Ispro op	270.0	117.6	+36.0
Iaras r	1310.0	3.2	+2.0
Mehadrin r	2320.0	2.6	—30.0
ICP r	3000.0	—	—
Neot Aviv r	880.0	19.1	+42.0
Pri Or r	1550.0	1.1	+10.0
Caesarea r	—	—	—
Rassco prf r	805.0	43.7	+111.0
Rassco r	758.0	b.o.	+36.0
Industrials			
Urdan IL1	830.0	22.4	—40.0
Urdan IL1 1/3 div	780.0	13.6	—20.0
Urdan IL5	790.0	10.6	n.c.
Urdan IL5 1/3 div	779.0	9.1	n.c.
Urdan op 1	850.0	11.9	n.c.
Urdan op 2	716.0	15.8	—53.0
Elbit IL1 r	2190.0	19.0	—45.0
Elbit IL5 r	2546.0	3.0	n.c.
Alliance r	4678.0	b.o.	+223.0
Elco IL1 r	1324.0	2.8	—1.0
Elco IL2.5 r	454.0	31.4	+14.0
Elco IL2.5 b	437.0	15.9	n.c.
Elco op A	555.0	17.1	+12.0
Elco db 1	274.0	23.3	+9.0
Electra IL1 r	1000.0	1.4	+78.0
Electra IL5 r	554.0	37.6	+24.0
Electra op 2	—	—	—
Electra db	554.0	3.2	+40.0
Electra db 2	351.0	7.8	+21.0
Elron IL1 r	2351.0	18.8	n.c.
Elron IL2 r	2310.0	20.4	n.c.
Elron op A	3090.0	2.5	+30.0
Argaman prf r	340.0	2.1	n.c.
Argaman prf b	329.0	3.8	n.c.
Argaman r	296.0	34.0	+15.0
Argaman b	290.0	20.8	+9.0
Ata B	280.0	21.3	n.c.
Ata C	171.0	294.7	—9.0
Ata op A	155.0	90.8	—15.0
Ata op 3	253.0	41.2	—17.0
Ata db 2	202.0	s.o.	—11.0
Dubek prf r	1202.0	5.9	n.c.
Dubek prf b	1224.0	5.8	n.c.
Fertilizers r	480.0	76.1	n.c.
Cables r	458.0	b.o.	+22.0
Cables b	441.0	b.o.	+21.0
HaifaChem r	730.0	26.0	+10.0
HaifaChem op 2	1386.0	3.7	+20.0
HaifaChem db 1	697.0	10.0	+12.0
Teva r	1340.0	19.2	+15.0
Teva b	1584.0	.6	n.c.
Teva op	2744.0	1.4	+45.0
Teva db 1	488.0	10.3	—2.0
Lodzia IL1 r	605.0	2.4	—65.0
Lodzia IL4 r	294.0	70.0	—11.0
Molett B r	755.0	13.4	+31.0
Moler r	1703.0	b.o.	+81.0
Phoenicia prf	—	—	—
Dead Sea	1000.0	26.2	n.c.
AIPM r	1502.0	39.1	+28.0
AIPM op A	1240.0	44.5	+15.0
AIPM db 1	701.0	36.5	+20.0
Assis	828.0	5.4	+28.0
Assis db 1	605.0	b.o.	+29.0
Petrochem r	949.0	71.2	n.c.
Petrochem op A	1811.0	23.2	—9.0
Petrochem db 1	565.0	31.3	+5.0
Nechushtan r	840.0	b.o.	+40.0
Elite r	893.0	18.1	+8.0
Elite op 3	1180.0	1.7	n.c.
Elite sc 2	c662.0	.4	+12.0
Arad r	dx900.0	5.1	+20.0
Polgat IL1 r	2030.0	8.5	—41.0
Polgat IL4 r	1730.0	13.6	—3.0
Polgat op	1900.0	13.7	n.c.
Polygon r	624.0	34.1	n.c.
Rim IL1 r	599.0	20.2	n.c.
Rim IL4 r	366.0	16.3	n.c.
Shemen prf	1018.0	b.o.	+48.0
Taal B r	355.0	19.9	—7.0
Taal B b	373.0	2.8	—18.0
Taal op	—	—	—
Frutarom r	250.0	58.0	—10.0
Investment & Holding Companies			
Elgar r	d805.0	.9	+20.0
Elgar b	d805.0	.8	+5.0
Ellern r	1545.0	14.8	+25.0
Ellern b	1543.0	11.8	+30.0
Amissar prf r	544.0	7.0	n.c.
Amissar op	544.0	7.9	n.c.
Central Trade B r	1790.0	.2	n.c.
Inv. Paz r	945.0	9.7	—11.0
Inv' Paz b	945.0	1.0	n.c.
Wolfson IL1 r	1400.0	b.o.	+65.0
Wolfson IL10 r	618.0	12.1	n.c.
Wolfson IL10 b	627.0	5.9	+8.0
Amp A r	860.0	2.0	+10.0
Disc Inv r	813.0	97.1	+3.0
Disc Inv b	817.0	2.4	+2.0
Disc Inv op A	1730.0	2.1	+5.0
Disc Inv op B	732.0	10.7	+11.0
Disc Inv op C	640.0	11.3	n.c.
Disc Inv db 130	727.0	—	—5.0
Disc Inv db 135	387.0	10.8	n.c.
Hapoalim Inv r	840.0	3.1	n.c.
Hapoalim Inv b	890.0	—	—
Hapoalim Inv op 1	1176.0	.1	—30.0
Leumi Inv r	682.0	148.9	+11.0
Jordan Explo A r	544.0	18.3	—2.0
Jordan Explo op	2963.0	.1	+85.0
Jordan Explo op 2	412.0	21.6	+30.0
Mizrahi Inv r	1070.0	4.6	+35.0
Mizrahi Inv b	1070.0	2.0	+30.0
Clal Trade	436.0	136.6	+40.0
Clal Trade s.c. op	512.0	56.8	+21.0
Clal Trade sc 1	198.5	119.4	+18.0
Export Inv r	d1070.0	.1	—5.0
Export Inv b	d1015.0	.6	—20.0
Koor prf r	4000.0	.1	+110.0
Clal RE r	808.0	80.5	+8.0
Clal RE op A	1813.0	4.9	+30.0
Clal RE db 1	820.0	2.4	+19.0
Clal Inv r	943.0	35.4	+10.0
Clal Ind's	683.0	131.9	+18.0
Clal Ind's 50% div	670.0	594.0	+20.0
Clal Ind's op A	597.0	17.6	+40.0
Clal Ind's db 5	652.0	17.1	+10.0
Landeco r	363.0	121.8	+20.0
Landeco op 1	240.0	b.o.	+20.0
Oz Inv B r	—	—	—
Oz Inv db	—	—	—
Pama Inv r	400.0	50.6	+30.0
Piryon Inv B r	—	—	—
Fuel & Explo.			
Oil Explo Paz	343.0	95.4	n.c.
Oil Explo rights	238.0	30.1	—3.0
Fedoil	754.0	62.4	+47.0
Naphtha	1500.0	.9	+38.0
Lapidot r	—	—	—
Lapidot b	—	—	—

Abbreviations:

s.o.	sellers only	n.c.	no change
b.o.	buyers only	r	registered
d	without dividend	b	bearer
c	without coupon	pref	preferred
x	without bonus	op	option
z	without rights	conv.	convertible
s.c	subordinated capital notes		

These stock prices are unofficial.

Leumi	1083	1043.0	+6.0
Hapoalim R	999	322.3	+5.0
IDB	1238	224.9	+5.0
Shares traded:		IS84.6m.	
Convertibles:		IS3.6m.	
Bonds:		IS16.6m.	

General share index, up 0.7%, to 294.9

New York Stock Exchange

NEW YORK. — The Dow-Jones Industrials average, after dropping more than 15 points below its Friday close, recovered somewhat yesterday afternoon to finish at 978.75, 11.18 points down for the day.

The Dow-Jones transportation and utilities average also declined. Other major averages and volume also declined, and there were 458 advances and 1,144 declines.

Among the most active stocks, Woolworth and American Telephone rose, while Amerada Hess, Occidental Petroleum, MGM Grand Hotel, Southern Company, IBM, and Texaco declined.

	Closing Prices	Change
Allied Chemical	55½	—5¼
Aluminium Co. of America	65¾	—1¼
Amerada Hess	47⅞	—4
Amer. Tel & Tel	48½	+1½
Bally Manuf.	22¾	—⅛
Black & Decker	19½	+⅛
Boeing	39½	+⅜
Canadian Pacific	39	—½
CBS	51¼	—1⅜
Chase Manhattan Bank	43⅛	+¼
Coca-Cola	30⅜	—¼
Colgate Palmolive	13⅞	—⅞
Columbia Pictures	36	—1⅛
Combustion Engineering	—	—
Disney, Walt	52	+2
Dome Mines	99	—1¾
Du Pont I.E.	42	—½
Eastman Kodak	71⅝	—⅛
Exxon	86⅛	—1¼
Gen. Dynamics	44⅝	+1¼
Gen. Electric	62⅜	+⅛
General Motors	45⅛	—
Gilette	28	—⅛
Goodyear	16¾	—⅝
Gulf Oil Canada	18	—⅛
Hecla Mining	42⅝	—1¼
Hewlett-Packard	92¼	—¾
Homestake Mining	81	—1⅜
Houston Oil	48⅜	+2⅜
Hughes Tool	90¼	—
IBM	70¼	—¼
International Paper	40½	—1⅜
Johns Manville	24¼	—¼
Litton Inds.	79⅝	—½
Lockheed	34¼	+2¼
McDermott, J. Ray	42⅛	—1⅜
Minnesota Mining	53	—1½
National Semiconductor	47⅜	+3⅜
Pittson Co	36	+⅛
RCA	31⅝	—⅝
Ranger Oil	58	—5¾
Revlon	47½	—1⅝
Sears Roebuck	15½	—¼
Spectra-Physics	53⅝	—1¼
Std. Oil Indiana	89⅜	—¼
Tenneco	53⅜	+1⅜
Texaco	47¾	—½
TWA	20⅝	—¾
Union Carbide	51⅝	+⅛
U.S. Steel	23¼	—⅜
Westinghouse	31¼	—½
Weyerhaeuser	33⅛	—¼
Woolworth	23⅞	+⅛
Xerox	65⅜	—1
Israeli Shares		
*IDB Ordinary	3½	3⅝
*IDB Prefd.	15	15¾
Alliance Tire & Rubber Co.	7¾	—⅛
Etz Lavud	6¾	—
*Elscint	35⅝	36½
*Scitex	44½	46
Amer. Isr. Paper Mills	2⅛	—

*Over the counter bid/asked prices

This selected list courtesy of

ISRAEL DISCOUNT BANK

Tel.: 8 a.m. - 12.30 p.m., 827542; 5-7 p.m., 521936, Tel Aviv

Comment, courtesy Albert Kaplan Dominick & Dominick, members New York Stock Exchange 34 Ben Yehuda, J'lem. Tel. 242725

ROYAL VISIT. — Prince Charles, heir to the British throne, arrived in New Delhi yesterday to begin a three-week visit to India and neighbouring Nepal.

Representative bond prices

6.5% Defence loan		
70 (Ayin)	—	—
75 (Ayin Heh)	—	—
81 (Peh Aleph)	—	—
90 (Tzadi)	2500.0	n.c.
4% Gov't development		
Group 1. Yield:	—1.20	
3001	2481.0	+11.0
3007	2292.0	+12.0
Group 7. Yield:	—0.51	
3020	1687.0	+3.0
3025	1644.0	+4.0
Defence loan 69.		
34 (Lamed Dalet)	1955.0	—4.0
210 (Reish Yod)	1411.0	+40.0
4% Gov't (90% C-o-L)		
Group 22. Yield:	—0.05	
3101	1266.0	—6.0
3106	1134.0	—6.0
Group 24. Yield:	+0.15	
3110	1053.0	n.c.
3115	995.7	n.c.
4% Gov't (80% C-o-L)		
Group 42. Yield:	+0.22	
3210	824.7	n.c.
3206	801.7	n.c.
6% Gov't (80% C-o-L)		
Group 52. Yield:	+0.40	
3501	718.2	—9.0
3504	630.0	—8.0
7% Gov't (80% C-o-L)		
Group 62. Yield:	+0.43	
3522	626.3	+1.1
3526	582.3	+1.2
Group 66. Yield:	+0.44	
3534	499.3	n.c.
3541	454.3	n.c.
Group 68. Yield:	+0.39	
3546	439.0	n.c.
3551	415.7	n.c.
Group 70 Yield:	+0.43	
3554	381.6	n.c.
3567	364.4	+.1
Gov't dble-optn linked		
2001	617.8	n.c.
2018	522.6	n.c.
2033	391.3	n.c.
Dollar denom bonds		
Hollis 15	96.0	n.c.
Hollis 20	85.5	+.5
Bonds 100% linked to foreign currency		
5.5% Gov't 6026	323.0	-
6% Isr. Electric Corp. B	--	-
5% Dead Sea Works	1800.0	+19.0
Bonds 7½ linked to foreign currency		
6003	338.0	+10.0

...LASSIFIEDS

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בנק אמריקאי ישראלי בע"מ
AMERICAN-ISRAEL BANK LTD

FOREIGN CURRENCY
24.11.80

Yesterday's foreign exchange rates against the Israel Shekel, for U.S. dollar transactions under $3000, and transactions in other currencies under the equivalent of $500.

	Selling	Buying
U.S.$	6.9013	6.8327
DM	3.5966	3.5609
Swiss Fr.	3.9898	3.9502
Sterling	16.2818	16.0705
French Fr.	1.5491	1.5337
Dutch Fl.	3.3168	3.2838
Austrian Sch. (10)	5.0615	5.0111
Swedish Kr.	1.6001	1.5842
Danish Kr.	1.1702	1.1585
Norwegian Kr.	1.3703	1.3567
Finnish	1.8158	1.7978
Canadian $*	5.8124	5.7545
Rand	9.1752	9.0840
Australian $	8.0486	7.9686
Belgian Fr. (10)	2.2306	2.2083
Yen (100)	3.2343	3.2022
Italian Lire (1000)	7.5568	7.4817

INTERBANK LONDON SPOT RATES:

U.S.$	2.3470/80	per £
Swiss Fr.	1.7385/35	per $
Belgium Fr.	30.83/95	per $
Swedish Kr.	4.3125/35	per $
French Fr.	4.4625/30	per $
Danish Kr.	5.8965/90	per $
Dutch Fl.	2.0835/45	per $
DM	1.9217/27	per $
Italian Lire	914.65/95	per $
Norwegian Kr.	5.0350/75	per $
Yen	213.55/70	per $
Gold Price:	$636.75/638.25	

FORWARD RATES:

	1 mon.	3 mos.	6 mos.
£/$	2.3474/492	2.3500/370	2.3655/875
DM/$	1.9076/090	1.8932/867	1.8542/582
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Norway	Krone	1	1.3562	1.3698	1.3200	1.3800
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Germany	Mark	9⅝	9⅜	9¼	7⅜	7½	7½
Holland	Gulden	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	7⅞	8⅛	8½
Canada	Dollar	12	12⅜	12½	10⅝	11⅛	11⅛
France	Franc	10⅝	11¼	11⅞	9	10⅛	10⅝
Switzerland	Franc	5¼	5¼	5½	3⅝	3⅝	4
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Kislev 17, 5741 • Muharram 18, 1401

A romance that soured

THE STRANGE, 11-year-old romance — by turns fervid and tempestuous — between Ezer Weizman and Menahem Begin's Herut Party, is now finally ended.

Technically it is still open to Mr. Weizman to challenge, before the party's high court, the secretariat's decision on Sunday to throw him out in punishment for his rebellious support of the opposition's no-confidence motion in the Knesset last week. But it is not expected that he will avail himself of the opportunity.

Precisely where Mr. Weizman goes from here is anybody's guess, including his own. Judging from some previous remarks made by him in public, he has on occasion, before his formal ouster, toyed with the idea of retirement from politics. Now, however, he seems anxious to assure all and sundry that this is not the end of the political road for him, but only a fresh beginning.

In any case, he will keep his Knesset seat, as nearly all party defectors (with the sole honourable exception of Meir Zorea) have done in this parliament.

During this Knesset's remaining life he will presumably seek to ready the ground for a new take-off in different, more congenial company.

That a man of Ezer Weizman's temperament could have stuck with Herut, especially under Menahem Begin's iron grip, as long as he did, is itself strange indeed.

This quintessential prickly-yet-charming rascal of a sabra, this irreverent, swashbuckling hero of Israel's wars, this reckless author of wild ideas and mind-blowing visions — this latter-day Errol Flynn of the country's politics, as he turned out to be — was hardly the man to fit into Herut's ideological straitjacket, and dutifully worship at the altar of Ze'ev Jabotinsky.

Characteristically, the worst fault Premier Begin was able, looking back, to detect in the one-time architect of Likud's 1977 victory, after Mr. Weizman's resignation as defence minister last May, was his failure to ever mention the name of the late Revisionist leader.

A dyed-in-the-wool non-conformist, Mr. Weizman was able, as cabinet minister, to reach beyond Herut's cautiously modified Arab policy, as worked out through persuasion by another maverick sabra general, Moshe Dayan. Changed circumstances made this former fighter pilot and terror of the "doves," into a powerhouse for peace, and the despair of the "hawks."

Without his ceaseless prodding, the Camp David agreements might never have been concluded. By last May, he was arguably the only man in the cabinet to take them in real earnest.

His resignation in protest over the way in which Mr. Begin and his acolytes were driving the country, and the hope of peace, ever deeper into the quagmire, did him honour, even though it was somewhat belated. Yet in choosing to bolt over a relatively trifling matter of cuts in the military budget, Mr. Weizman also gave proof of the frequent charge that he was lacking in seriousness.

A lightweight is what Mr. Begin dubbed him, and on this he was not far from the truth. Some of the more glaring defects in the peace treaty with Egypt are due to his penchant for improvisation at the expense of careful planning. So are the dreadfully hasty decisions he took in the West Bank during his last year of stewardship.

Apparently, Mr. Weizman is himself aware of his limitations — or else he would not have proposed to take second place to Mr. Dayan on a new "centre" list. However, even if he were to head it himself he could (according to some recent polls) win as many as a score Knesset seats in the next election. People are that forgetful of the lessons of the past, in this case of the DMC; and Mr. Weizman is that popular.

But no more than that. He could act as a successful spoiler, but hardly as a builder of political futures. He has breadth of vision, but no programme.

He may also find it less easy than he expects to free himself from association with the present government's failure — even in the minds of those who are well-disposed toward him.

THE SAME OLD MEDICINE

Where are Labour's policy innovators now? asks ALLAN E. SHAPIRO.

REGARDLESS of the Knesset no-confidence vote — or perhaps because of it — the transition period has already begun. At the proper moment, Prime Minister Menahem Begin will produce the appropriate Dixieland aphorism, to match Jimmy Carter's Yiddish wisdom. Already, Labour must make the difficult switch from opposition to government-in-waiting.

The two roles are, to some degree, contradictory. Criticism, for example, that may weaken the Begin government's declining hold on power today may commit tomorrow's policy-makers to programmes of action that few seriously contemplate.

Economics, the basis for the recent no-confidence motions in the Knesset, is a case in point. There are few arguments about judging the results of present policy. But when it comes to proposing alternatives, the ambivalence of Labour's economic policy-makers towards the initiatives undertaken by the Likud since 1977 quickly surfaces.

Symptomatic is the fact that Arnon Gafny is still the governor of the Bank of Israel. Gafny, a former director-general of the Finance Ministry, is representative of the technocrats of the Labour Alignment who ran the Treasury under successive Mapai and Labour ministers and continued in service, without visible anguish, under Simha Ehrlich and the Likud.

With the end of currency controls in the great economic reversal of November, 1977, these Labour economists put the new policy into operation with an enthusiasm that seemed born of a professional commitment, freed from the political restraints of previous Labour rule. The new measures had no champion more articulate than Amiram Sivan, director-general of the Treasury under Simha Ehrlich — as he had been under Yehoshua Rabinowitz.

WHATEVER may be the case with regard to a director-general, the governor of the Bank of Israel is no colourless bureaucrat who simply carries out orders. If the director-general must execute policy as determined by his political superior, the governor can at least try to influence its content.

True, his independence is less than that of the attorney-general, with whom his status is often compared. The governor of the Bank of Israel must co-ordinate his actions with government policy.

In fact, however, there is no basis for assuming that Gafny is fundamentally opposed to the major features of present economic policy.

Whatever his party may have proposed in the Knesset, he has not voted his personal lack of confidence by resigning or by any other significant sign of disapproval. He has never indicated that he could not in good conscience carry out Treasury policy, or that present circumstances make the performance of his statutory role of economic adviser to the government impossible.

THE CHECKS and balances that David Horowitz envisaged as a payoff of the special status of the central bank hardly show. There is little input from the policy positions of the opposition, at least as expressed by the most vocal of the opposition spokesmen.

Instead, Gafny's most notable initiatives, such as the call for a package deal on wages and prices or his demands for further cuts in the government budget, point in the direction of a hardening of the line generally followed by Yigael Hurvitz.

This, indeed, may well be the direction of Labour's economic policy when it returns to power. Gafny's proposals are, after all, not far removed from the general line followed by Labour in the past, such as the Sapir-orchestrated recession of the pre-Six Day War period, or the constrictive measures of his successor, Yehoshua Rabinowitz.

NOR WAS THE criticism very different then. Even when the untimely arrival of the F-15s set in motion the chain of events that ended Labour's rule, the central committee of the Labour Party was engaged in an angry debate over wage-price policy, in which Histadrut leaders hurled charges against Yehoshua Rabinowitz similar to those directed against Yigael Hurvitz today.

It is safe to predict that these internal differences within Labour will not disappear, although they will become less audible as the election nears. The volume of protest from trade unionists will grow. But criticism of present government policy by Labour's economic policy-makers remains low-key.

For this latter group, which would include the present governor of the Bank of Israel were he not otherwise occupied, the general approach embodied in Gafny's proposals could well provide a framework for future policy. Presumably there would be some effort at a more equitable sharing of the burden. Moreover, there would probably be a return to the control mechanisms of currency restrictions and consumer-price supports.

THESE ARE stop-gap measures designed to prevent an economic debacle rather than a basic policy initiative that would set Israel's economy on a new course. At best, they would put brakes on a vehicle that seems to be almost out of control. The inflationary accelerator — the linking of wages to the cost-of-living index — would almost certainly survive any conceivable election outcome.

Removing it would require more than just an overhaul of the present machine. It would mean a basic change of design. The costs are political, rather than [illegible]. They would probably be p[illegible] for any Israeli governme[illegible] dent on the consent of the[illegible]

Where are Labour's [illegible] novators now? At th[illegible] Conference in 1956, on[illegible] economist proposed comb[illegible] inflationary spiral by abol[illegible] automatic cost-of-living [illegible] and tying wage levels to [illegible] productivity. His proposa[illegible] only a handful of votes.

Twenty years later, he [illegible] but not quite — became go[illegible] the Bank of Israel. His [illegible] Asher Yadlin.

The author teaches politi[illegible] at Haifa University.



Challenge of terror

The myth that terrorists are freedom fighters must be exploded, writes PAUL WILKINSON.

MANY OF US who participated in the recent Council of Europe conference on terrorism did so with a heavy heart.

My gloom about such events stems from two main sources. First, I confess to a prejudice against the arcane technical debates of legal experts and national definitions of legal codes and procedures. The group that tends to get overlooked in these legalistic high-wire performances is the growing legion of innocent victims of terrorist crimes.

Let us never forget that *every* victim of terrorism in a democracy — including policemen, soldiers and lawyers undertaking the dangerous task of protecting us — is innocent. Let us not fall into the trap of terrorist propaganda, with its idea that attacks on the judiciary and security forces are somehow morally permissible.

Second, the conference met against a background of failure. The Council of Europe's pathbreaking Convention for the Suppression of Terrorism, designed to facilitate extradition and prosecution of terrorists, is in deep trouble.

The essence of the 1977 convention was to define the most serious terrorist crimes such as kidnapping, bombing and hijacking as common crimes. The intention was to prevent terrorists evading extradition simply on grounds that they had committed "political offences."

This hopeful atmosphere is almost gone. When it came to ratification of the convention, many states wanted to enter reservations under Article 13, enabling them to refuse extradition on the grounds that a particular offence was indeed politically motivated.

But let us be under no illusions about the failure of political and judicial co-operation when seen in the context of the scale of the threat. In 1979, over half of all international terrorist incidents occurred in NATO Europe, double the 1978 total.

BECAUSE the freedom of the liberal democracies lays them wide open to terrorist attack, it is vital to understand the obstacles democracies must overcome if they are effectively to uphold the law and protect the innocent.

Many naive liberals assume terrorism is just an irritant: best ignore it, they say, and it will go away. Some are obsessed with the danger of over-reaction. Of course, it is true that a state resorting to panic measures by suspending basic civil liberties plays into the hands of the terrorists by helping them destroy democracy.

Public and politicians alike must understand that protracted terrorism destroys the vital supporting pillars upon which any viable democracy is built. Terrorists systematically subvert popular morale by intimidating the people into believing that governments can no longer protect them and that terrorism is bound to succeed.

They attack the values and institutions of law by killing, intimidating judges, magistrates, juries and police. They even set up a private gun law, arbitrarily deciding who shall be "ex[illegible]

Terrorism also attacks [illegible] press by trying to use [illegible] propaganda weapon, and [illegible] nalist who dares to s[illegible] against terrorism bec[illegible] target.

Terrorists sometimes d[illegible] ly, sometimes as puppets [illegible] states, constantly weaken [illegible] by diverting scarce [illegible] resources.

LAST but not least, they [illegible] democracy's capacity for [illegible] survival by destroying [illegible] plant and costly technol[illegible] scaring away investment [illegible] intimidating workers.

Much of the complacen[illegible] part of politicians and [illegible] stems from a failure to [illegible] such actions as a long-ter[illegible] In the name of all the imm[illegible] tims let us mobilize dem[illegible] beat terrorism. Improved [illegible] can never be enough. The [illegible] tle is the trial of wills bet[illegible] democratic society and t[illegible] tyrants who attempt to b[illegible] majority into submission.

Let us explode the myth that terrorists in a democra[illegible] freedom fighters. The[illegible] only concern with freedom [illegible] it to seize power by violence.

(London Observer Service)

The author is professor [illegible] national relations at [illegible] University.

READERS' LETTERS

JEWISH AGENCY FAILURE

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Your description of the intention of the Jewish Agency to cut the number of emissaries to the United States by two thirds (November 17) in response to an abysmally low rate of American aliya calls to mind the behaviour of rats on sinking ships, the difference being that this ship contains the largest Jewish community in the world. After years of failing to "attract" aliya, the Agency, we read, is now taking the only conceivable step more foolish than that of maintaining its disastrous current policies, that is, abandoning the responsibility for aliya to the "local communities."

For Israel to expect salvation from a Jewish community that has failed tragically to maintain the loyalty of the vast majority of its youth, that has never advocated aliya for itself, preferring to send refugees from other continents, and that persists in investing millions of dollars in upper middle class sport facilities while American Jewish education takes on the makings of a historical catastrophe, is simply incredible.

Certainly someone in the Zionist movement has the intelligence to recognize that low aliya rates are a function of declining Jewish commitment. That this fact has had no influence on the training, selection procedures and functions of emissaries is a threat to Israel and the entire Jewish people. The Agency persists in sending political appointees instead of idealists. The number of *olim*, women and religious Jews among *shlihim* is embarrassingly low. No serious effort is made to recruit the best of Israel's educators for what is ultimately an attempt to re-educate American Jews. Worse, in the U.S., emissaries have virtually no contact whatsoever with the Jewish educational system. Small wonder that the latest plan indicates that a new low has been reached in the failure of the Jewish Agency to understand the needs and opportunities for Israeli involvement in American Jewry.

The most important element in the future of the American Jewish community (let alone aliya) is the influence that Israel and Zionism will have there on Jewish youth. In a secular world, Israel is the single most effective statement that to be a Jew has meaningful content and that for that Jew to be a Zionist is to best respond to the challenges of our times. Surely somewhere in the Zionist organization, there remains sufficient energy and vision to respond to the challenge not by withdrawal, but by radically and intelligently increasing our efforts to turn the tide on American Jewish assimilation, on declining aliya and on the moribund state of the Zionist movement itself.

YITZCHAK SOKOLOFF

Jerusalem.

SAVING ELECTRICITY

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — It is difficult to believe, but it appears that TV House and Kolbotek, having achieved a remarkable triumph with their request to viewers to shut off lights (resulting in a large saving of electricity, i.e. oil) have chosen to let the matter die.

Every talk programme and every announcement on TV should begin with a smiling request to "please turn off lights not in use while watching this programme."

R. GREENGARD

Holon.

EBAN FOR PRIME MINISTER

To the Editor of The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Abba Eban's recent "Five fallacies" (October 24) once again shows this man's intelligence, skill of articulation, wisdom and competence. He is certainly the most highly respected politician in the west. Israel needs a prime minister of his calibre.

FRANK E. WINTER

Oakland, California.

POSTSCRIPTS

THE DEDICATION of Baltimore's Holocaust memorial fulfilled a city resident's dream that began a dozen years ago when an assembly of Jewish teenagers termed a film about Nazi concentration camps a fake.

Alvin Fisher said recently that he was shocked by a 1968 assembly of 15-year-olds at the religious school of Temple Ohel Shalom who said an uncensored U.S. Army Signal Corps film of concentration camps was contrived.

"Not a single one" of the ninth graders in the audience expressed horror over the film's contents, and none of the students disagreed when some contended the survivors were played by actors who had dieted to emaciation, on a set littered with "animal bones."

Fisher, 60, said he blamed the adult Jewish community for failing to commemorate the Holocaust in a continual and public way.

He said his dispair over the 1968 reaction — and similar ones from his own children — planted "the germ of an idea" in his mind.

That idea grew into the determination to plant 600 flowering trees — one *for* each 1,000 of the Holocaust victims — in Baltimore.

The $300,000 memorial took its current sculptural form — two giant monoliths, each 23 metres long and 5 metres high — after the Baltimore Jewish Council supported the project in 1978.

But Fisher said he hasn't given up the idea of a massive planting of flowering trees. A Chicago group is being asked to plant the grove of trees to memorialize the Holocaust.

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